

# THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JANUARY 20, 1900.

\$1 a Year,  
in advance.

## PROMINENT BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED STOCK IN WESTERN CANADA


WHO THEY ARE, WHERE THEY LIVE,  
AND WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE.

### Robt. Dunsmore.



All over the west there are to be found men who are investing in a quiet way in pure bred stock. It may be only a trio of pigs or cattle, nevertheless the start is being made. Much of the future success depends upon the training the man has had in feeding and caring for stock. If he has been accustomed to a "make-them-rustle" style of work his career as a successful pure-bred stock breeder is likely to be a short one, unless he is an apt pupil and learns quickly that good feed and care are essentials to success. Time only will sift out the successful ones—a survival of the fittest. If an apt pupil, the experiences gained with a few animals will soon qualify him for work on a larger scale, and soon our amateur breeder will be in the possession of a nice little herd of animals. R. Dunsmore, of Franklin, is one of what may be termed the younger breeders, though he has been farming for some 19 years in this country and has had considerable experience with stock. He is a Scotchman by birth, being born in Glasgow. Some two years ago he purchased a trio of Improved Yorkshire pigs from Jas. Bray, Longburn, Man., and is now in a promising way. He also keeps at the head of his cattle herd a good pure bred Shorthorn bull. He has comfortable housing for his stock, 24x36, double boarded, with tar paper between, similar to one described in The Farmer some time ago.


### Jas. Rodgers.



James Rodgers, Panima, Alta., is a native of the north of Ireland and has been farming in the west for the last 15 years. He has been breeding pure-bred Polled Angus for 4 years, and before that was in the way of buying young steers 1 or 2 years old, which were turned out on the range and were sold fat at 3 or 4 years. Sometimes he fed in winter and sold fat in spring. The foundation of his present stock, about 20 head, he bought from J. L. Arnell, Panima, Alta., and has since bought bulls from Gordon Cumming, of

Brandon; J. Bowman, of Guelph, and two heifers. His herd has had great success at shows, winning 1st at Regina in 1895 for herd and 4 other first prizes. Nearer home he has for the last 3 years taken all prizes for the Angus breed at Sheep Creek and Fish Creek, and first for yearling bull at Calgary, 1899. His stock are kept in good hardy condition, the cows rustling on the prairie, but getting feed on bad days. Bulls, young and old, are kept up, and ample shedding is provided to shelter everything in rough weather. The pure stock now numbers 57 head in all—7 bulls, 30 cows and 20 young stock. Even in winter they are in prime condition, showing their suitability for our western climate.

### Robt. White.



Robt. White, Wakopa, Man., is Scotch, and farmed 20 years in England before coming here about 20 years ago. He has been handling Shorthorns on his farm at Wakopa for the last 17 years, and when at home in the old country had large experience in the handling of pure and grade cattle, sheep and pigs. Imported bulls from Ontario have headed his herd, which now numbers 25 head. He is usually too busy to exhibit his stock at the fairs. The only time he did so he showed only two animals and secured two 1sts. Last year he put up a new basement barn, so that he now has first-class accommodation for his stock. The barn is 50x55 feet on a 9-foot 3-inch stone wall. The side walls of the barn are 18 feet high, while the centre is 38 feet from the floor to the roof. The barn is fitted with horse fork and slings for handling hay and grain. He is now busy putting in a water supply, believing in having everything convenient for handling his stock during the winter. The portrait which we give of Mr. White was taken in 1878, while he was in attendance at the Smithfield Fat Stock Show.

### Donald McBeth.

Donald McBeth is one of the solid men of the Oak Lake district and well-known locally for his Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Born in Wellington Co., Ontario, he farmed there till 15 years ago, when he came west and took hold north of the Assiniboine, where a group of capital farmers have been quietly establishing themselves, though the deep valley between them and their nearest station makes grain growing less profitable

than it would otherwise be. But this drawback has less effect when stock is to be handled, and Mr. McBeth began 11 years ago to handle pure bred stock. He began his herd with a bull and 3 heifers from J. & W. Watt, Salem, Ont., and has since bought in other 3 bulls and a heifer. He has given less attention to show competition than he might have done, but has taken one or two prizes when he did go into the show ring. He has now 26 head of pure bred, which includes 5 bulls and 14 cows. His Clydesdale stock has been well known in the district for its sterling quality. He has now 8 head of pure bred. His buildings are the usual log and frame structures of the district.



### W. L. Trann.

W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man., was born in Scotland, near Glasgow. He was raised on a farm and has thus been familiar with farm work all his life. Some fifteen years were spent in Ontario at farm work, and he has been in Manitoba nineteen years. He always had a liking for good stock and took great pride in caring for them. It has always been his aim to keep pure bred stock, and some six years ago he made his first venture with pure bred Poland China hogs, purchasing three head from J. J. Moir, Glendinning, and two head from A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont. He has been successful at the shows with his hogs, winning in the last five years no less than 150 prizes. He has also made several importations from South Dakota and Minnesota, bringing in five sows and two boars. He has a good frame pig-gery, 24x32. In all he has 43 hogs, among them ten breeding sows. He has the foundation of a nice flock of Shropshire sheep, the first members being purchased from J. Oughton, now of Middlechurch, Mr. Trann is in a fair way to make rapid progress as a successful breeder.



W. McLellan, of St. Thomas, Ont., has been pushing arrangements to place a Clydesdale and a French coach stallion with Shoal Lake syndicates.

The Gallagher-Hull Meat and Packing Company (Limited), of Edmonton, have received their letters patent. The capital stock is placed at \$75,000 in 7,500 shares of \$10 each.

An Ayrshire cow was sold at the last Edinburgh fat show which weighed 1,650 lbs. In 1870 a fat cow of the same breed weighed 2,240 lbs. and was sold at \$225. Pretty fair work for a little Ayrshire.



### Manitoba Conventions.

- Feb. 20.—Dairy Convention.  
 Feb. 21.—Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.  
 Feb. 22.—Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' Association.  
 Feb. 23.—Manitoba Horticultural Society.  
 Feb. 23.—Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association.  
 Feb. 19-23.—Manitoba Poultry Exhibition.

### Speakers at the Live Stock Conventions.

Professor W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, has consented to attend the annual live stock conventions and give two addresses. The associations are to be congratulated on securing the attendance of such a well-known and high authority on matters pertaining to stock and stock feeding. Professor Henry is well-known as the author of that admirable book, "Feeds and Feeding," a book that should be in every farmer's hands, and stockmen will look forward with pleasure to his address on "A Lesson on Feeding Stuffs." Professor Henry's name is well-known to all our readers in connection with the work he has done for agriculture in Wisconsin. All who possibly can should make a point of hearing his addresses. At the joint meeting of the Live Stock and Dairy Associations he will speak on "Agricultural Education." His long experience as a teacher and as Dean of the School of Agriculture, eminently qualifies him to speak on this subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yuill, of Carleton Place, Ont., are well known in the east as practical institute speakers, and are to speak at our conventions. Mr. Yuill has had a long experience as a breeder and feeder of pure bred stock and as a dairyman. His wife is a woman of good practical sound sense and is well posted on all matters pertaining to the dairy and to poultry raising. Their addresses should be helpful and inspiring. An effort is being made to have them take charge of a poultry fattening experiment with the cramming machine at the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, which will be held the same week, in Winnipeg, and also to give addresses on poultry raising.

C. Marker, Superintendent of Dairying in Alberta, and J. W. Mitchell, Superintendent of Dairying in Assiniboia, will attend the Dairy Convention and give addresses.

F. W. Hodson, the new Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion, is expected to be present and give an address. Professor Grisdale, the new agriculturist at Ottawa, has also been invited to give an address. Local talent will also assist.

A. M. Gordon, of Aberdeenshire, the breeder and owner of Corner Stone, the champion Shorthorn, has a Shorthorn cow over 18 years old that has raised 14 calves, and after an attack of milk fever, is again in calf. It is pretty certain that the secret of her fertility was her milking tendency.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

**W. J. HELLIWELL**, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

**R. L. LANG**, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

**WM. MCBRIDE**, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**JAMES GLENNIE**, Arden, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

**J. J. MOIR**, Glendinning, Man. P. China Pigs, B. P. Rocks, L. Brahmas, S.L. Wyandottes, B. Turkeys, P. Ducks. Orders hooked for pigs and eggs.

**KENNETH MCLEOD**, Dugald, Manitoba. Chester White and Suffolk Pigs for sale. My stock are prize winners at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

**JAS. TOLTON**, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young hulls. Prices right.

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and P. China Swine. Young stock of both classes for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**F. W. GREEN**, Moosejaw, Assa., breeder and importer of high-class Shorthorns. Some fine young stock for sale, climatized to Western range.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

**HY. BYERS**, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pegis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

**JAS. ROBERTSON**, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

**A. J. MORRISON**, "Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old hulls of exceptional quality for sale.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.O. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642r

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, Fife Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1588

**BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD**. Full stock of A. J. C. Cows, Heifers and Bulls. Extra quality. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643r

**ROBT. WHITE**, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Head headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

**A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

**JAMES RODGERS**, Panima, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young bulls for sale.

**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young Pigs for sale.

**W. M. SMITH**, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires, Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731f

**JAMES STANCOMBE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

**THOS. MCCARTNEY**, Longhurn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young bulls for sale.

**JAMES STRANG**, Baldu, Man., Shorthorns. Excellent milkers. Some fine youngsters on hand.

**ALEX. MCNAUGHTON**, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Pol. Chinas. Young stock for sale.

**JAS. GORRELL & SONS**, Pilot Mound, Man., Short Horn breeders. Fine young hulls. Prices right.

**THOS. H. WEBB**, Clearwater, Man. Breeder of Berkshire Swine. Correspondence solicited.

**W. E. BALDWIN**, Manitou, Man. Young Tamworth Pigs of all ages for sale cheap from imp. stock.

**A. B. SMITH**, Moosomin, Assa. Breeder of Cots-wolds, Southdowns; Berkshires, Chester Whites.

**WALTER JAMES**, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

**JOSEPH TAYLOR**, Fairfax, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. One fine Alberta-bred bull for sale.

**F. MURDOCH**, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

**JOHN S. GIBSON**, Morden, Man. Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. Young stock for sale.

**J. H. KINNEAR**, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

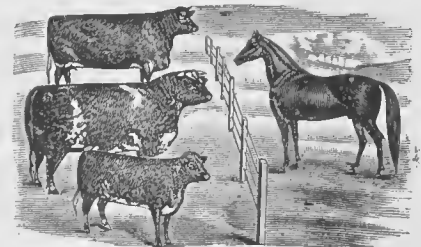
**JAS. MURRAY**, Breeder of Border Leicester Sheep. Young Rams for sale. Lyleton, Man. 1627r

**GEO. RANKIN**, Hamiota, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock always for sale. 2443

**R. WADE**, Birtle, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

**ALEX. WOOD**, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

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Importer and  
Breeder of

## Shorthorns

Write for what you want.  
Price right. Stock of the best.

## FOREST HOME FARM.



**6 YOUNG BULLS** by Manitoba Chief and Robie O'Day, and out of some of our best cows.

**9 BERKSHIRE SOWS**, of choice quality and breeding, from 5 months to 3 years.

The standard of our Yorkshire herd is steadily improving. Our stock boars (one winner of Sweepstakes at last Industrial,

the other recently imported from England) are grand specimens of the breed. A choice lot of sows ready to breed. About 50 B.P. Rock cockerels, strong, healthy birds of great size and good marking. All at reasonable prices.

**ANDREW GRAHAM**, Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

**R. MCLENNAN**, Moropano P.O., Man. Lakeside Stock Farm.



## SHORTHORN

COWS AND HEIFERS

of first-class breeding for sale, in calf to imported bull Sir Colin Campbell.

## HOPE FARM

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Headquarters for GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Apply to T. M. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

## Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to  
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## Our Horse Industry.

An examination of the imports of live stock from the United States into Manitoba and the Territories brings us face to face with a curious state of affairs. The question might well be asked, is there such a thing as a "horse industry" in the Canadian Northwest? During the fiscal

year which terminated on the 1st of July last, some 10,525 horses, at an average valuation of \$27.60 per head, representing a total value of almost \$300,000.00, were imported into the west via the ports of Winnipeg, Lethbridge and Calgary. Of these horses, 5,711 were disposed of in Manitoba and the wheat growing portion of Eastern Assiniboia, the balance went to Western Assiniboia and Alberta. The most deplorable feature of this undesirable import is the fact that the low valuation clearly indicates that the horses were of a class which is already plentifully represented in the country.

western horses were offered for sale in Eastern Assiniboia and Manitoba. What is the cause? Is it nothing but apathy as a result of the unfavorable market conditions of the past five or six years. If so, the time has come when our breeders cannot afford to fold their hands in inactivity and indulge in lamentations over "what might have been" if the prices of 1892 had kept up. Orders are being received

by the class of importers above referred to. Where are they? Roaming over the prairies, rustling their living from the day they are foaled until their owner takes a tumble to get them in and put a halter on them and as likely as not breaks them to the saddle the same day and, presto! here is the finished article. But even that was apparently not done during the past year, as practically no

have been fully educated up to the idea that before a team is fit to be sold, it should have at least two or three months grain feeding, be thoroughly broken, and understand what is required of it. The objection may be raised that such would entail undue expenditure. I do not think, however, there is much force in this contention. The fact remains that if Territorial breeders aspire to profit by our ready market and to obtain the highest market price for their produce, they must be in a position to meet the requirements of this market. Such would, no doubt, involve the raising of horses under somewhat different conditions to what is done at present. The colts must be shedded and grain fed during the first two winters in order to attain their proper growth. No more horses should be raised than could properly be looked after, and in connection with the raising of these horses, some farming should be done, in order to utilize profitably the teams intended for sale and get them used to the various classes of work which will be required of them when finally sold. By carrying on farming operations on a small scale the breeder would be able to raise his own coarse feed, to feed oats without any money outlay and to get his horses properly broken without the performance of aimless and unprofitable work or the unnecessary expenditure of time.



Framework of the O. K. Barn, Regina, Assa., G. T. Boulding, Proprietor.

The Farmer understands that the Veterinary Inspection clause will in the future be enforced in connection with horses brought in from the United States. This is a step in the right direction, although its operation is not far reaching enough. If a minimum valuation of at least \$50 per head were insisted upon, it would have a wholesome influence upon the quality of the horses imported. It is high time our own horse breeders were heard from in this matter. The country along the foothills of Alberta is overrun with inferior, undersized horses and our Indian Reserves are annually adding to the congestion and in the face of these conditions, the west is made a slaughter market for the convenience of foreign breeders and our own legitimate market thoroughly demoralized. These hordes of horses are driven to likely market points and pastured on the public domain until they are all disposed of. If the weather is at all favorable the owner camps out while this process is going on and at its completion, he pockets his money and returns to his native land, having spent little or nothing among our people in effecting his sales. The practice is a vicious one, and directly opposed to the best interest of our breeders as well as our farming community, and the proper remedy should be provided at the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament.

There is, however, another side to this question, which our horse-breeders would do well to carefully consider. How is it that our own horses are not prepared for market? We have a plentiful supply of horses, probably superior to the article of-

by dealers for horses in large numbers almost daily. Thousands of marketable horses are running the ranges in the west, but none of them are ready for sale.

As bearing on this subject, we quote the following from the last annual report of the Territorial Department of Agriculture:—

"Success in horse raising will never be attained by Territorial breeders until they

spent four or five years of their lives roaming over the prairies in comparative or absolute independence, the accidental and often injudicious mating, the impossibility of handling every young colt in a large band; these are facts which in themselves are serious enough to at once condemn the ranch system of horse breeding now in vogue."

Besides the large importation from the



Barn on the Farm of Jas. A. Fraser, Beulah, Man.

United States, a considerable number have been brought west from Ontario, so that altogether the importations have been heavier than those given. The increased settlement of last year and the further large increase expected this season will cause another heavy importation again this year. What are our farmers going to do about it? Horses are rising in value and will continue to do so for some years yet. Throughout Manitoba quite a few more mares were bred last season than usual, but not anything like what there should be. The Farmer earnestly commends the horse breeding industry to the most careful attention of its numerous readers.

### Steer Feeding at Brandon.

Uniform experiments are being carried on this year in steer feeding at the Brandon, Indian Head and Ottawa Experimental Farms. The object of the experiment is to ascertain the advantage, if any, of dehorning steers immediately before being placed in the feed lot, and also what advantage there is in feeding steers in a loose box as against being tied up by the neck. At each station three lots of five steers, as evenly matched as possible, have been chosen. Two of these lots were dehorned some time in December. One lot was placed in stalls and tied up, the other lot was placed in a loose box. The lot not dehorned is also tied up. Dehorning so late in the season is always more or less risky, as the animals are liable to take cold. This some of the steers did, and they consequently have not made the gains they otherwise should have done.

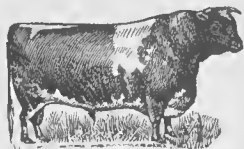
It was the good fortune of a representative of The Farmer to have a look over the lots being fed at the Brandon Experiment Farm. They are a thrifty looking lot, and for the most part typical feeding steers. The ration being fed at this farm is as follows: Each lot of five steers got daily during the past month 25 lbs. of Brome grass straw (threshed Brome grass), 50 lbs. of wheat straw, 100 lbs. of corn ensilage and 35 lbs. of mixed meal. The Brome grass straw and the wheat straw are run through the cutting box and some time before feeding the required amount of feed is mixed together, including the meal. When first put on this feed the steers did not eat it quite all up, but are doing so now. For the next four weeks the quantity of meal will be increased one pound a day for each steer, or 40 lbs. in all, and a similar increase will be made every four weeks.

The steers are weighed every four weeks. On Jan. 12th the gain made by the lots for the previous four weeks was as follows: Dehorned and loose, 240 lbs., or an average of 48 lbs. each in 28 days; dehorned and tied up, 251 lbs., or 50 1-5 lbs. each; not dehorned and tied, 170 lbs., or an average of 34 lbs. each. Some of the best steers made gains of as much as 65 lbs. in the four weeks just passed.

Some time ago experiments were tried at one of the American stations with steers as they were going into the feed lot. It was found that those steers that were dehorned as they went on to heavy feed made but very little gain for the first month. Those not dehorned made good gains, while the others were recovering from their wounds and the dehorned ones never made up this loss. On the whole it was estimated that dehorning when going onto feed meant a loss of about 40 lbs. If the dehorning was done while the steers were on grass this loss was not so liable to occur.

Just north of the town and in the shelter of the bluffs in the valley, J. Donaldson, a Brandon butcher, has 84 head of

## Marchmont Stock Farm.



### SCOTCH - BRED SHORTHORNS

I have now on hand for sale the 4-year-old bull Crown Jewel 16th (the heaviest and thickest bull ever shown at Winnipeg), 3 yearlings—one Ontario bred, and 17 bull calves, one imported in dam.

At moderate prices. Also **BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

TELEPHONE 1004B.

**W. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O.,**  
(7 miles North of Winnipeg.)

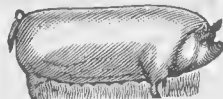
## HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

One year old bull, one calf; a litter of 11 pigs, 2 months, both sex.

**A. B. POTTER- Montgomery, Assa.**

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**SHORTHORN  
CATTLE and  
LARGE, IMPROVED  
YORKSHIRE  
SWINE**



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, and the 8 months old bull Sharkey (dark red); also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

**JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.**

## WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and  
CLYDESDALE HORSES.**

**3** Young Bulls for sale. A number of young Bulls sired by Caithness.

**PURVES THOMSON, Pilot Mound, Man**



**PLAIN  
VIEW  
STOCK  
FARM.**



The home of Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires. The most successful herd of Berkshires in the Dominion in the leading Fairs during the last 4 years. My Berkshires consist of 4 of the best Boars and 16 of the best breeding Sows I ever had, all prize winners. Bulls, Boars, Sows, Ram Lambs and Barred Rocks for sale at reasonable prices. Booking orders for spring stock. My herds are not large, but choice. Come and see them, or write for prices.

**F. W. BROWN, Prop., Portage la Prairie.**

## PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

**WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.**

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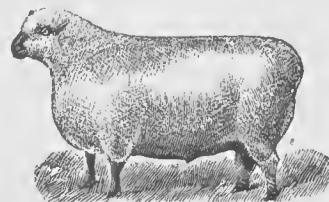
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**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney  
STALLIONS,**

Has a few choice ones for sale; also

**Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep.**



Rams and ewes from the most fashionable imported blood. Inspection invited. For full particulars apply—

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## Elmwood Stock Farm



### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale, 3 grand young bulls, all got by imported sires, and out of extra good cows by imported bulls.

**H. O. AYEARST, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.**

## Prairie Home Stock Farm,

**CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.**



**Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle  
Shropshire Sheep  
Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**

Address all communications to **JAS. YULE, Mgr.**

2280

**THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.**

## Choice Young Bulls for Sale!



Sired by **TOPSMAN**, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg and Toronto in 1899, and **STANLEY 6th.**

Anyone wishing to obtain a bull possessing individual merit and of high breeding can make no mistake in writing

**J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.**

## J. MCGREGOR & CO.

Breeders and Importers of

## Western Range Horses

100 head of Agricultural, Driving and Saddle Horses now on hand.

**TERMS AND PRICES RIGHT.**

Barns and Corral corner of 13th and Rosser Ave.

Ranches—Rosebud and Bell, Montana.  
Towner, North Dakota.

**Head Office: FLEMING BLK., BRANDON.**

Selling Agents at all principal points.



fine cattle and about 200 sheep fattening. The cattle are a particularly thrifty looking lot, only one three-year-old in the lot, the rest being under that age. S. J. Woodrow, a very capable feeder, who has charge of them, said he was feeding each animal about 12 lbs. of mixed chop, containing equal parts of wheat, barley and shorts. This quantity will be raised to 15 lbs. by spring. The rough fodder is at present straw, but he will begin to feed hay about the first of February. Close by Donaldson's there is another bunch of 184 head of cattle being fed by Burchill & Howey. Straw is the rough fodder at present, but hay is to be fed before long. The grain fed now is burnt wheat, three patent pails to four animals, three times a day, being the amount fed.

## The Stock Inspection Law in the Territories.

By Ole Olson.

I most heartily approve of this law when applied to beef cattle or horses shipped out of the Territories, and hope to see it very strictly carried out, but it appears to me

ing laws and learn from the local land agent that they are now giving an option of purchase to ranchers leasing for grazing purposes; they have inserted this since your agitation.

## Cattle Branding.

To the uninitiated the matter of branding may seem to be a very simple one. The Northwest rancher—especially if he is only a beginner—finds the whole business of branding a study, and, in fact, we feel safe in saying that there are a number of points, both in connection with the working of the Brand Ordinance and as to the methods of branding, upon which "many men have many minds."

In a recent conversation with R. Gordon, agent for Gordon, Ironside & Fares, a gentleman whose practical experience for years with brands and brandings of all sorts has probably been almost, if not quite, as extensive as that of anyone else in the west, one of our representatives was favored with a few of his ideas on this matter. Mr. Gordon observed that so far as he has seen, the results of chemical branding in the west, this method has as yet proven to be a failure. Of course, it

some sort causes one letter to brand deeply and holds the rest of the iron away from the hide. Then, too, the danger of blurring from diffused heat is made very great. Sometimes the whole surface becomes so badly "scalded" that the whole brand becomes a blotch. In cases where three characters are used, it is sometimes possible to use the two end ones on the same handle, and, by having lots of space, put the centre one on separately. The more complex the letters or characters to be used the larger the brand needs to be made.

Generally speaking, there should be no parallel lines less than, say, two inches apart. He preferred branding with the corral and chute, although he had sometimes branded on the ground. The latter process is so rough that animals are too often injured. He liked wood better than coal for a branding fire, as the latter is apt to get too hot and burn the iron, so as to cause it to scale and get rough on the surface. Of course, the intensity of the burn and a number of other fine points must all be left to the judgment of the man with the iron, and a study of some of the branding done in a number of places of which we know would seem to indicate that there is a strong call for more experience in this line.



Home of R. J. Phin, Moosomin, Assa.

to be carrying a good thing too far when the same law is applied to cattle or horses moved from one point in the Territories to another simply because they are shipped on the cars, when they can be driven all over the Territories or out of the country without being inspected under this Ordinance, which does not apply to the numerous herds driven out by Americans every year. It appears to be the height of folly to inspect stocker cattle moved from the farming districts to the ranching stations of the Territories, when you come to take into consideration that very few, if any, of these cattle are branded. What do the authorities gain by inspecting them, for which the shipper has to pay \$5 for each hundred? All their records can show is that a certain shipper has shipped so many cattle, unbranded, no description given, what good is it? When the cattle or horses are not going out of the Territories they are still under the jurisdiction of the same courts and can be traced by the authorities if necessary. An extreme case happened at Medicine Hat last summer, when a rancher wished to ship his horses across the river, he shipped from Medicine Hat to Stair, 8 miles, and had to pay this inspection fee on them, although they did not change hands. I appreciate your articles on the land and graz-

ing has been only in the experimental stage in this country, and there is no telling as yet what success may eventually crown the efforts of those who are endeavoring to put a good fluid or caustic on the market. One trouble which he found with the results of this process where used last season was that if the brand was overgrown and lost it was impossible to locate it without clipping—and sometimes a good deal of space had to be gone over before the brand was found. With the iron brand he found that the hide was raised, and that the thickened lines could generally be felt by running the hand over the beast; so that the clippers need only be used over the brand in order to identify.

Among the smaller ranchers and stock farmers of the Territories a good deal of bad branding has been done, and Mr. Gordon gave us his opinion as to some of the causes. He condemned, in the first place, the method of some blacksmiths of making two or three character brands all on one handle. In his estimation it was utterly foolish to look for good branding from this method. The branding surface is so widespread that it is very difficult to secure an even heating of the iron. Then in applying it, it is often very difficult to get the iron on with equal pressure to all parts. Possibly a rib or projection of

Gradually a few of the cattle raisers in the north central and some of the other corners of Manitoba are commencing to use the brand as an easy mark of ownership. The tendency, so far as we have seen it, has been to run toward the using of too small brands and too shallow branding. Some of these pointers may be of value to these men.

## Western Stock Growers' 1900 Meet.

The annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association will be held at Medicine Hat in April next. Hitherto the meeting of the western stockmen have been held alternately at Calgary and Macleod, but Western Assiniboia is coming to the front as a stock raising country and the decision to hold the 1900 annual meeting at Medicine Hat is a graceful recognition on the part of the western men to the growing importance of Medicine Hat as a stock raising district. New problems are continually facing the ranchers and many important questions affecting western stock raising will come up for discussion at this meeting. Every stockman should attend, join the association and help it along in every way.

## Ontario Breeders' Meet.

The annual meetings of the various live stock associations will be held in Toronto as follows:—

- Feb. 6.—Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association.
- Feb. 6.—Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
- Feb. 7.—Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
- Feb. 7.—Hackney Horse Society.
- Feb. 8.—Shire Horse Association.
- Feb. 8.—Clydesdale Horse Association.
- Feb. 8.—Dominion Horse Breeders' Association.

## In Good Demand.

Rev. D. Holford, of Birtle, inventor and patentee of Holford's Horse Master, informs us that orders and inquiries have been coming in very fast and from many quarters. We might mention, as a feature which has not, perhaps, been made clear to our readers, that the contrivance is supplied with two lengths of slides (the outer half of the bars which extend to the horse's mouth), the long set being fastened rigidly by means of thumb-screws and designed for use in drenching, veterinary or other similar operations, and the shorter set being used for driving. In order to allow for a reasonable amount of mobility to the horse's head, and also to provide for reining in and turning, while driving, an eight-inch coil brass spring is used in each of the tubes and the slides are allowed free play. It is claimed that while the horse's head is thus held so high and in such restraint as to provide against misbehaviour, his head is at the same time under the complete control of the driver.

Keep a supply of salt in the sheep yards.

Only strong, vigorous ewes should be kept over winter.

A little copperas, mixed with the salt supplied to the sheep, will be found beneficial.

With cheap land and cheap feed Western Canada should be able to raise a lot of profitable pork.

Hogs are in great demand by Dakota farmers, because they realize that they can diversify their work.

Sheep are gregarious. When one is seen "flocking by itself" it is evident that something is wrong.

Hogs should not be fed for twenty-four hours before they are killed. They always bleed better if not fed for this length of time.

Permit a hog to break through a fence once and it will give you trouble as long as it lives and can find a fence that it can get through.

You hear people talking of golden-hoofed sheep and silver-toed cattle, but it takes the diamond-pointed hog to help the farmer along, as anybody knows.

It is a fact that every observant farmer knows that he can get quicker returns out of the money he invests in hogs than he can out of any other kind of stock.

It is reported from Boissevain that the local V.S. has been testing a good few farmers' cows with tuberculin and found a considerable number of them affected.

Some farmers have the knack of always having something to sell, while others always have a bill coming due. The hogs come in fine many a time for this purpose.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S

# Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.  
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

**SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING**

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blisters ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

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Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

## GLENWOOD FARM

Wm. B. Cockburn, Souris, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

## Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I will arrive with a shipment of Shorthorn bulls and heifers and Yorkshire pigs, selected from Ontario herds. Intending purchasers will do well to write me or come and see them. Quality and prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Commissioner for all breeds of pure-bred stock. Selections personally made from Ontario herds, and delivered to any part of Manitoba. Enquiries solicited.

## Clydesdales

FOR SALE

Three pure-bred



CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

two coming two years old and one coming four, of imp. stock and prize winners. Write for particulars.

Address—

JOHN STEWART, SPRINGBANK P.O., MIDDLESEX, ONT.

## K. McIVOR,

Breeder of Roselea Farm, Virden, Man.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

I have six fine young bulls; also my stock bull, winner of 10 first prizes at 11 shows, two of which were at Winnipeg. Is sure and active. Am only selling because I cannot longer use him in my herd.

## CHOICE YOUNG Shorthorns

I offer 8 choice young Bulls, sired by prize-winning sires; also a few Heifers, 1 and 2 years old.

For particulars, write—

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

WM. SHARMAN

BREEDER OF

## High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

## EVERY STABLE REQUISITE

Correspond with us if you require new or second-hand Carriages or Buggies of any description. New or second-hand single or double Driving or Work HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, RUGS, ROBES, BLANKETS, etc.

We have the largest and oldest-established Horse Market in Canada. Auction sales every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year. Private sales every day. Consignments solicited. Special terms made for car-loads.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH,

AUCTIONEER AND PROPRIETOR,

"Grand's Repository," Toronto, Canada.

Established 1856.

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses

AND

Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

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CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. E. MARPLES,

Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.  
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)

J. C. & A. W. FLEMING  
PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Breeders of Cotawold Sheep, Poland China Pigs, Barred Rocks, and other breeds of poultry.

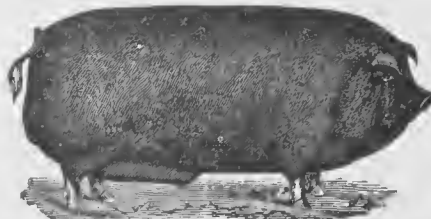
Growers of all the best varieties of POTATOES. Seed for sale.

Send for Catalogue, and mention this paper.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Proprietor of Boundary Herd of

## POLAND CHINA SWINE



Our herd are direct descendants of such noted hogs as Canada Wilkes, Guy Wilkes 2nd, M. P. Sanders, and the Tecumsehs. Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Write for what you want; satisfaction guaranteed. Prices always reasonable. Nothing but choice sows kept for breeders. We are now booking orders for spring pigs of 1899. We have a few good winter pigs for sale. Write and describe what you want, and we will endeavor to treat you as we would wish to be treated.

About the last of Jan'y., 1900, we will sell our entire herd of 40 Reg. AYRSHIRE BULLS, COWS & HEIFERS; also a Guernsey and a Shorthorn Bull and our herd of Red Tamworth. All must go, as business here is being closed up. Ask for Catalogue.

Caldwell Bros, Briery Bank Farm, Orchard, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer,

### Among the Breeders.

S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, Alta., reports his stock is doing well and looking fine, and that sales have been good.

H. R. Keyes, Midway, Man., reports his stock as doing well. His Berkshire sow, Lady Coxworth, has just farrowed a nice litter of fourteen. They are by Showman, a well-known prize-winner, bred by R. McKenzie, of High Bluff. Lady Coxworth is by Carlo of Snelgrove, out of Lady Clifford 3rd.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man., places an advertisement in this issue of The Farmer. The turkey tom he has for sale is said to be an extra good one. One of his get weighed on the 12th inst., by, or in the presence of, Peter Cameron, Longburn, 28 pounds. This young tom lacked a few days of being seven months old and made this weight without extra feed or care.

W. T. Muir, High Bluff, Man., writes: "I have just finished a new frame piggery, 24x40. It is 9 ft. high, on a stone foundation. I will put in a cement floor next summer. The piggery is laid off like that built by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, but I have my well inside the house. For the present I have my hen house in one corner of the building. The frame is made of 2x4 scantling, has rough sheeting, paper and siding on the outside and the same on the inside of the studding. The roof is covered with steel shingles. I am wintering 30 pigs (8 sows and one boar for breeding, and 21 stores for spring sale). I like a cross of the Yorkshire and Berkshire as producing the best pigs for this country." Mr. Muir has just placed an "ad." in The Farmer for a bull he has for sale.

The Farmer is sorry to announce the loss to Robt. Menzies, of Shoal Lake, of the Clydesdale stallion, "Wawanosh Chief," which died two or three weeks ago at the age of about eleven years. This horse was owned by Menzies Bros. from the time he was two years old until last spring, when ownership was transferred to Robt. Menzies. He was successfully shown different times at Winnipeg, and distinguished himself not only as an individual horse, but as a sire of good stock, in 1896 taking third place for himself and first place for sire and three of his get. Besides this, his colts took three silver medals on same ground. He was an active and useful horse and filled a heavy season last spring. The quality of many of the young horses of the district bear the impress of a good sire.

## 3 Shorthorn Bulls

For sale. Aged 3, 9 and 11 months.

For particulars, write

ISAAC MOORE, Cypress River, Man.



For sale a few first-class registered

## BERKSHIRE BOARS

ready for service, price \$15.

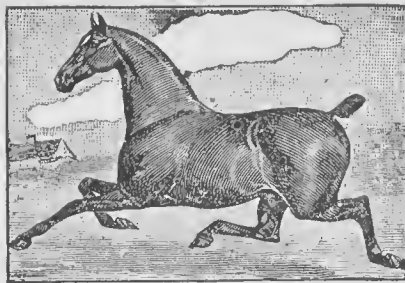
High-class B. P. Rock Cockerels.  
One very large Mammoth Bronze Turkey Tom.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

## Shorthorn Bull

For sale, VILLAGE BOY 2nd, 4 years old, bred by Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont. Dark Red Sure and good stock-getter. Will be sold cheap.

W. T. Muir - - High Bluff.



## HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Several Hackney Stallions, pure bred and registered. Can also supply yearling Hackney Stallions in the spring, with three crosses (unregistered).

### RAWLINSON BROS.

Box 20, CALGARY, ALTA.

## THOS. SPEERS

Oak Lake, Man.

Breeder and Importer of

## SHORTHORN CATTLE



Among the bulls imported by me during the past five years, three have won the sweepstakes at Winnipeg. I have just returned from the East with a splendid bunch of Shorthorns, some of which are good enough to win in any company, if you want show or breeding stock. Am crowded for room, and will sell right. Write for what you want. Both sex.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,  
MANITOUL, MAN.

## 30 SHORTHORN BULLS

and as many

HEIFERS FOR SALE.

Write me before buying.



## HOLFORD'S HORSE MASTER

Invaluable to the Farmer, Stock Raiser, Rancher and Veterinary Surgeon. Brings the horse under complete control. With it one man can drench the most obstinate horse. Complete, including two sets of slides and coil springs for driving purposes, for \$7.00.

For full particulars, county rights, etc., address—

F. WILCOX, BIRTLE, MAN.  
General Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

## THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM.

The largest stud of Clydesdales in Canada, headed by the champion stallion of all ages

LYON MACGREGOR.

Stallions, mares, colts and fillies of all ages, from the best blood in Scotland and Canada. Now is the time to purchase a young colt, and raise him yourself. We have on hand colts and fillies, 1-year-olds, 2-year-olds, year-olds. Weanlings weighing over 800 lbs.

Ayrshire bulls and heifers from imported stock. Best milking strains with good teats. Terms reasonable. A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES,  
Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

## GOLD STANDARD HERD OF REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.



Just a few left of either sex. Can supply a few unrelated pairs. Am breeding a number of fine sows for early spring litters, and have already booked a number of orders for spring pigs.

A number of grand young B. P. Rock cockerels from eggs brought from Illinois.

Correspondence solicited. Address—

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

FOR SALE, or EXCHANGE  
for Shorthorn Bull, registered

## GALLOWAY BULL

Coming 4 yrs. old. Apply to

ANGUS McLEOD,  
Albion Hotel, Portage la Prairie.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A few Sows fit to breed, also some August Pigs. Am breeding some first-class Sows for spring litters. Two first-prize Boars at head of herd. Now booking orders. Write for prices.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, - - Neepawa, Man.

Idyl Wild Farm

For sale

## 3 Reg. SHORTHORN BULLS

Barred Rock Cockerels

from high-scoring imp. stock. A quantity of BROME GRASS SEED.

WM. PATTERSON.

Birtle, Man.

## Jack Rabbit and Hare Skins

50,000 Skins wanted during the winter months. Send sample skins per mail to

Wood-Mayer Co.  
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WARRIOR 2ND [5070] AT 2 YEARS OLD.

## SHORTHORNS

for sale. About 40 head of pure-bred Bulls, 6 Heifers from 12 to 24 months old, sired by Indian Warrior (sweepstakes bull at World's Fair) and Sittyton Stamp (imp.) Our herd has taken more prizes than any other herd in Canada this last 6 years, including 43 herd prizes, without ever being defeated. All stock sold will be delivered freight free as far west as Calgary in March.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.



CHOICE-BRED

## Shorthorns.

For sale a number of Shorthorn COWS and HEIFERS, a well bred and well made lot.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddia P.O., ALBERTA.

## MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY

and Stock Farm.

Ayrshire Cattle,  
Large English Berkshires,  
Improved Tamworths.

Young stock for sale at all times. Farm within 5 minutes' walk Cen. Expt. Int'l. Farm.

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## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### A Question in Breeding.

G. Y. Z.:—"I had a mishap with one of my best Berkshire sows. She got in pig to my Yorkshire boar. Will she be of any use to breed again to my Berkshire boar? I want to be safe in this matter. This subject varies with some people. If there is the slightest doubt I will dispose of her to the butcher."

Answer.—You cannot depend on your sow breeding true to type when mated to a Berkshire. The chances are that many of her litter will be white or spotted.

### Improvement Noted.

J. H. T., Forrest Station, Man.:—"I wrote you a few weeks ago about my horse, and you wanted to hear from me again. Well, I believe the horse is better, but is not as well as I wish. I carried out your instructions. I have not given any medicine for a week now, but as it is doing him good, I think I will give him another week's treatment."

Note.—Glad to hear your horse is improving. You can continue the medicine for as long as is necessary without any danger of injuring the horse.

### A Diseased Pig.

J. S. H., Shoal Lake, Man.:—"We killed a pig the other day, and when we came to scrape it found the belly covered with brownish lumps (very much like warts) about an inch long and almost as big round as a five-cent piece. These lumps went through the skin into the meat itself. It was almost impossible to scrape it, as the flesh came away with the knife, and the hide was very tender and would tear with the least touch. The pig, otherwise, seemed to be all right and always ate well and appeared to be healthy. Will you please inform me whether the meat will be fit for consumption?"

Answer.—The pig was affected with a skin disease and the meat should not be used for human consumption. You might after boiling use it for chicken feed.

### Enteritis.

Robt. Scott, Josephsburg, Assa.:—"I have had one 2-year-old, one yearling and two calves die recently with what appears to me to be inflammation of the bowels. Some die very suddenly, or in about 24 hours, while others linger for a week. They refuse to eat, but take drink and show that they are in pain and mope about the yard until they finally die. I opened one and found a big dark red spot covering about six inches square of the intestines. Can you define the disease or give a cure?"

Answer.—The big dark red spot you observed in the large intestine was a patch of inflammation, but without further information it would be a waste of time to speculate as to the cause of it, though it is probably something they have eaten. Should any more become affected you should empty their bowels by a sufficient dose of Epsom salts, one pound for a full-grown animal and less in proportion to size and age. If there are any more deaths, have a careful *post mortem* examination made and report.

### Fits in Young Pigs.

Subscriber, Roland:—"I have some young pigs, 3 months old; changed their feed at different times, oat chop, barley chop and shorts, mixed with hot water and milk added until it is just lukewarm. I add all the swill and slops from the house, and never feed any cold feed. Just as soon as they start to eat they act as if in a fit, roll over and lie kicking and squealing for a few minutes. Then they get up and go to the trough, staggering. One died in one of these fits. Would you kindly let me know in your next issue the cause and cure and likewise what you would advise to feed them?"

Answer.—There is apparently something wrong with the ration you are giving to the young pigs, and you should change their feed at once. Perhaps the swill and slops from the house consists partly of dishwater, in which there is dissolved some soap. This would be very injurious to pigs. Common salt is also hurtful to pigs, unless in very small quantities. Would advise you to feed only chopped barley mixed with warm skinned milk until they have recovered.

### Diabetes Insipidus.

J. W. B., Calgary, Alta.:—"I have a horse, 3 years old last spring, that will weigh about 1,400 lbs. He has worked all summer and was in good order till harvest, when he was fed some musty oats. He then failed rapidly, passing clear water very often in large quantities. Had him examined by a V. S., who pronounced it diabetes and prescribed for him and apparently cured him. About two months after his hind legs began to swell. There also came a swelling about a foot long on the under part of his belly, which continues about the same ever since. He appears to pass a little too much water yet. He has not worked any for about two months, is fed a gallon of good oats twice a day and all the good hay he can eat; has a good appetite, but does not improve in condition. Please prescribe."

Answer.—This horse's kidneys have been damaged to some extent by the attack of diabetes which he had at harvest time, and as a result of the kidney trouble he has swelled legs and a dropsical swelling under the belly. Give him, twice a day in his feed, 20 grains of powdered digitalis leaves, and half an ounce of boric acid. Continue for a week, then skip three days and continue another week. Rub the legs and the swelling frequently with the bare hand, and exercise the horse every day.

### Prick With a Fork.

R. W. B., Craven, Assa.:—"I have a horse that got a prick from a fork just above the fetlock joint nearly a month ago. I have used nearly everything I can think of to cure it. It has not run much. I have bathed it in hot water, poulticed it and got linsed from a Vet., but it is puffed up yet, and he is a little lame. He is in good spirits and eats well. I think it should be opened, then the swelling might go down. Please explain."

Answer.—A punctured wound near a joint is a dangerous injury, and when made



FLEMING'S  
LUMP JAW  
CURE

# LUMP JAW

QUICKLY CURED.

Trade Mark.

A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

## Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

The only radical cure known. Is endorsed by the most prominent ranchers and shippers of the continent. Easy to use. Is applied externally. One to three applications cure. Leaves jaw sound and smooth. Cannot harm in any way. One bottle usually cures two or three ordinary or one severe case. Price \$2.00. Sold by druggists. Can be sent anywhere by mail.

Money cheerfully refunded  
if the remedy ever fails.

FREE:—Some important reports and an illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw. Write for them.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
St. George, Ont.

# LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

# SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

## The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved  
by the testimony of our Minister  
of Agriculture and other large  
Breeders.

### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

### Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders  
Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free  
from Infection.

## NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 CENTS. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874

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Good honest men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise our goods tacking up show-cards on fences, along public roads and all conspicuous places. No experience needed. Salary or commission \$50 per month and expenses \$2.00 per day. Write at once for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

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by a dirty instrument such as a stable fork is almost sure to give trouble. You do not describe the locality of the wound with sufficient distinctness to tell one whether the bone or tendons are injured, but probably the joint itself has escaped. You should certainly not open the swelling yourself, as you might injure the joint, cut a blood vessel or do some irreparable damage to the leg. If the knife is to be used at all, get a properly qualified man to handle it. A good smart blister will often work a cure in such a case as yours, and before trying more heroic remedies you would do well to apply one. Clip off the hair all around the joint and rub in the following blister: Powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; lard 1½ ounces. This should be well rubbed in for ten minutes, allowed to remain there for 24 hours, during which the horse should be tied to prevent his biting it, and then the part should be washed and smeared with lard or vaseline.

#### Itchy Legs or Foot Mange.

R. H. T., Birtle, Man.:—"I have a 5-year-old Clydesdale gelding which is greatly troubled with itchiness about the heels of his hind legs, and sometimes of the front ones also. The trouble has appeared for the last two seasons, but comes only with the cold weather. When let loose, he rubs and bites at his heels, and sometimes stamps in stable when unable to reach to bite or scratch himself. He has never had scratches nor any humor in his legs. Never had any rash or roughness appear, skin of legs always being smooth and clean. No swelling or puffing. What is the trouble, cause and cure? Would clipping and washing the legs with castile soap likely do any good? Would it be safe to clip his legs in winter?"

Answer. — The itchy condition of your horse's legs is caused by a little microscopic parasite belonging to the spider tribe. It is too small to distinguish by the naked eye, as it looks a mere speck of dust. But under an ordinary magnifying glass it can easily be detected, especially if placed on a dark surface. There is generally no difficulty in finding the parasite if some of the scurf and scabs from the leg are placed on a dark surface in a warm room and examined with a magnifying glass. These little parasites exist in great numbers upon the legs of horses affected with "foot or leg mange," and are present in the summer as well as in the winter, but in the warm weather they cause no itching, and are therefore unnoticed. They feed upon the oily secretion which is given off by the sebaceous glands of the skin, and as these glands are numerous in the skin of the legs, they prefer this situation to the other parts of the body. In summer time the skin glands are most active, and the parasites are able to get plenty to eat without irritating the skin, but in winter, when the glands are quiescent, supplies run short, and they have to "rustle for grub" by biting the skin, thus causing the itchiness. The parasites may be carried from one horse to another by the curry comb or brush, thus transferring the disease.

The disease is not difficult to cure. The first thing to do is to clip off the hair from the legs. This can be safely done in winter. Then paint the legs from the feet to the body with a liniment composed of creosote, 2 ounces; olive oil, 1 pint. Leave this on for two days, then wash it off with soap and water. If any itchiness remains, repeat the treatment.

#### Chronic Endometritis or Inflammation of the Womb.

Subscriber, Lamerton, Alta.:—"A 2-year-old heifer strayed away last July to have her calf. I found her three days after. The calf was dead and she had evidently

had a very hard time. She had been lying in a pool of water, but dragged herself out on dry land. She could not stand for two days after, when she staggered on to her feet and went off with the rest of the cattle. Thinking she would soon be all right, I let her go, but she is no better now. She is very thin, is smart and eats well, but she keeps her back humped up and her tail straight out, while white stringy matter comes from her, which smells bad. I am feeding her well and giving her salt and ashes to lick. Twice a day I give here in a mash a tablespoonful of iron sulphate, gentian and ginger. She doesn't get any better. What can I do for her?"

Answer.—Your cow is suffering from chronic inflammation of the lining of her womb, caused partly by the injury and exhaustion of difficult parturition and partly by the retention of some of the afterbirth, which has putrefied in the womb. It will be impossible to cure her without washing out the womb frequently with antiseptics, and as this is a difficult matter for an unprofessional man to accomplish it would be better for you to employ a V. S. to do so. However, as your remote location probably has placed you out of reach of such assistance, the following directions may enable you to do it yourself. If you cannot obtain a veterinary injection pump and tube, you can perhaps get seven or eight feet of rubber hose or tubing. This should be about the thickness of your finger. Now attach it to a pail in such a way that the water in the pail will flow out through the tube. A tinsmith could easily fit a spout to the lower side of a tin pail so that you could slip the hose over it; or, with a little ingenuity, a wooden pail could be made to answer the purpose. Now get your antiseptic solution ready by mixing four tablespoonfuls of creolin with two gallons of water, as hot as you can hold your arm in. Get the cow into a narrow stall where she can't turn, bare and oil your arm up to the shoulder, take the end of the hose in your hand while an assistant holds the pail below the level of the passage, and introduce your hand with the tube gently into the womb. Carry the tube well to the lower part of the womb. You may find the mouth of the womb closed to such an extent that you can't get your hand into it. If so, you must gradually dilate it by placing your fingers in cone shape and press them gently in as it relaxes. When you have the tube at the bottom of the womb, and this will require the full length of the arm, the assistant should raise the pail above the level of the cow's back. The solution will now flow into the womb, and by moving the hand about and directing the stream in various directions every part of the womb can be irrigated. Just before the water in the pail has reached the mouth of the tube, have the pail set on the ground. This will cause the tube to act as a siphon, and the fluid will run back out of the womb into the pail, as long as the other end of the tube is kept in the fluid in the womb. If any air is allowed to enter the tube the siphon will not work. Always try to drain out the womb after each washing, but if some of the antiseptic fluid is retained it will do no harm. Wash the womb out in this way once every day until she is better.

The tonic medicine you have been giving her would have no effect on this disease. If you can obtain it at a drug store, give the cow a tablespoonful of fluid extract of ergot of rye twice a day for a few days. This will cause contraction of the muscular wall of the womb, make its cavity smaller and assist in curing the condition.

**AGENTS WANTED** for the Gem Sickle & Tool Grinder, with Saw Gumming attachment. A necessity to every farmer. D. M. McMillan, Brandon, Man., sole agent for Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia for the Chicago Wheel & Mfg. Co.

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**ULCERKURE** THE MODERN HEALING WONDER FOR  
**\* BARB-WIRE CUTS.**  
We received the following letter on Oct. 13 last—  
Prairie Home Stock Farm,  
Crystal City, Oct. 12, 1899.  
WESTERN VETERINARY Co.,  
Winnipeg.  
Dear Sirs,—We have used S. Warnock's Ulcerkure in our horse stable this summer, and would not now be without it. It is the only preparation we have used which would heal up sore shoulders while the horses were working hard.  
Yours truly, (Signed) JAS. YULE.

Ulcerkure will heal the worse forms of Scratches, Burns and Frost-bites. Good also for human Flesh. Large bottles, \$1.



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**MITCHELL'S ANTI LUMP JAW.**  
It is the only absolutely sure cure for Lump Jaw in cattle; it is the only cure whose proprietors are willing to back it with a guarantee to cure, or give you your money back.  
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Heavy Sterling Silver.  
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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,  
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**110 for 10 cents** This book contains one hundred and ten of the best humorous recitations, embracing the Negro, Yankee, Irish, and Dutch dialects, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous compositions of every kind and character. Sent postpaid for 10c.  
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## Live Stock Impounded, Lost, or Estray.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources; lost stock is open to those whose stock has been lost and who wish to recover them; estray stock is open to those who have taken up estray stock and wish to find owners.

The following is a list of animals impounded, lost or estray since January 5th issue:—

### Impounded.

Cypress River, Man. — One colt, color buckskin, 3 years old; also one colt, color roan, 2 years old. John Anderson.

Elton Municipality, Man. — One heifer, color light gray, about 3 years old, no brand. H. B. Devine, 9, 11, 19.

East Selkirk, Man. — One yearling steer, color red, no visible marks or brands. R. Western, 5, 13, 5E.

Kildonan, Man. — One mare, color dark red, with white star on forehead, about 7 years old; also one mare, color light red, with white star on forehead, right hind leg white, about 8 years old. Wm. Sutherland.

Morris, Man. — Three colts; one mare colt, color bay, white face, right front foot white, left hind foot white, and silver tail, 2 years old; one mare colt, color black, white feet, white face, 2 years old; one mare colt, color bay, white hind feet, white face, 2 years old; one gelding, piabold, roached mane and docked tail, aged. Allan McEachen, 18, 5, 1E.

Saltcoats, Assa. — One large yearling heifer, red, rope around horns. J. Cadden.

Souris, Man. — One horse, color bay, about 7 years old, white hind feet; also one pony, color black, aged, white stripe on face, branded P on left hip. T. O. Messenger, 18, 18, 20.

St. Andrew's Municipality, Man. — One yearling heifer, color light red, white spot on forehead, spot on back, white belly, little white on front feet, hind legs white, white on tail. Colin Sutherland.

St. Francois Xavier, Man. — One colt, color black, white spot on forehead, and right hind foot white. N. Morin.

St. Francois Xavier, Man. (Municipality) — One steer, color red, white belly, white spot on forehead, white spot on nose and the tip of the tail white, no brand visible. William Ross, Lot 130.

St. Pauls, Man. (Municipality) — One yearling heifer, color black, white forehead, white on end of tail, also white under belly, small piece out of under part of the left ear. A. Pritchard, Lot 37.

St. Vital, Man. — One cow, color gray, left ear split, about 4 years old. David Larence, No. 21.

Wavy Bank, Man. — One yearling muley steer, color black and white. Cecil Herbert, 27, 14, 2E.

### Lost.

Churchbridge, Assa. — Lost, about March 1, 1899, one bay mare, rising 5 years old, Clyde built, white face, white hind legs, nigh hind leg white on inside right up to belly, cords of the same foot cut when a foal, leg a little swollen, slightly lame. \$5 reward. W. H. Adams.

Indian Head, Assa. — One 3-year-old sorrel horse, branded P on left side of head, white face and one hind leg white. F. E. Adams.

Kessina, Assa. — Nine yearling cattle and one white cow, all marked with small half circle cut out of tip of left ear. W. C. Drinnan.

Longburn, Man. — Lost, in August, one

Holstein heifer, 18 months old, black and white. Jas. Glennie.

Moosomin, Assa. — Three colts, one pacer, 3 years old in the spring, with white spot in face and nigh hind foot white; another a dark bay mare, 2 years old next spring, and the other a bright bay stallion coming 2, with a few white hairs on forehead. Jos. Johnston.

Portage la Prairie, Man. — From 14, 10, 6, Salem district, one light roan steer, white on face, 1½ years old; one dark brindle heifer with white spots, 1 year old. L. J. Scofield.

Souris, Man. — One brown horse, about 1,000 lbs., has one white hind foot. Information as to whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. Alex. Steene, 22, 8, 21.

Stonewall, Man. — One roan yearling steer. W. F. Wright.

Stonewall, Man. — One bay 2-year-old mare colt, with small white spot in forehead and a little white on left hind leg. Reward \$5. Wm. Hand, 6, 14, 2E.

Stonewall, Man. — On June 1, one dark brown horse, star on forehead, a small white stripe down face 4 or 5 inches long, a little white on one hind foot, rising 5 years, weight about 1,300 lbs.; also one chestnut mare, 6 years old, four white legs, a large white stripe in face, low set. Andrew Patterson.

Touchwood Hills, Assa. — White horse, aged, weighs about 1,000 lbs., branded N-N on left hip, X on right shoulder, halter on when lost, missing since October last, between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station. W. A. Heubach.

Wallace, Assa. — One white muley yearling heifer, branded VIV on right ribs; one red yearling steer, branded V on right ribs. A. Simpson.

Weyburn, Assa. — In September, 1899, one black horse, white face, three white feet; one black mare, white strip on face, with yearling horse colt, bay with white on face; one light gray horse, hollow back; one small chestnut mare, one eye. H. C. Biss.

Yorkton, Assa. — One yearling bull, brick red in color, with dash of white across forehead and small spot of white on one flank. G. M. Drew.

### Estray.

Carman, Man. — One bay colt. McGregor Bros., 20, 6, 5.

Carman, Man. — One red heifer. Isaac Campbell, 22, 6, 5.

Crescent Lake, Assa. — One 4-year-old roan and white steer, no brand visible. Fred'k Baines.

Estevan, Assa. — One gelding, about 7 years old, sorrel, white face, weight about 900 lbs.; one gelding, about 7 years old, black, hind feet white, weighs about 900 lbs. Gustav Hesse, SW ¼ 22, 3, 6w2.

Fishing Lake, Assa. — Since December 11, cow and calf, red, branded LD3; one heifer, red, branded LD3; one steer, 3 years old, dark red, staggy. Spencer C. Field.

High Bluff, Man. — One black and white heifer about 1½ years old, left ear partly off. Anderson Bros., 3, 13, 6.

Hyde, Assa. — Since April last, one steer, 3 years old, dark red on left thigh. Venzel Gelevitz, 22, 20, 7w2.

Kamsack, Assa. — One 2-year-old steer, black and white, no brand. W. Langley.

Katepwe, Assa. — One aged cow, red, white patch on forehead, white under body and on legs close to feet, also on left hip rope on horns. C. W. Rogers, SE ¼ 16, 19, 12w2.

Leduc, Alta. — Two black horses, stars on foreheads; one mare, white; one colt, black. John Rotto, 36, 48, 26w4.

Melfort, Sask. — One 2-year-old steer, dark red, small notch cut in lower part of left ear. E. W. McCrear.

Moffat, Assa. — One steer. T. D. Johnston.

Prince Albert, Sask. — One 4-year-old steer, red and white, double-tailed black

brand on left shoulder. Thomas Halcro, SW ¼ 16, 47, 26w2.

Red Deer, Alta. — Since July last, mare, bay, a little larger than a cayouse, black patch of hair on left side of neck, little white on forehead, hind fetlocks white, white on front feet, D and another character (indistinct) on right thigh, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Ed. Plumb, NE ¼ 4, 39, 27w4.

Stony Plain, Alta. — One mare, aged, bay, about 14½ hands high, white heels, Z on left hip. Joseph Sarard.

St. Albert, Alta. — One mare, about 3 years old, bay, star on forehead, white stocking on off hind foot, 90 on left shoulder; one mare, about 3 years old, brown, W or M on left shoulder. I. Gagnon.

Strathcona, Alta. — Since July last, horse, about 4 years old, sorrel, three white feet, stripe down face, weighs about 1,000 lbs. Nelson Magee, 10, 52, 25w4.

Treherne, Man. — Spring steer calf, spotted black and white, white face, very thin. A. Summerfeld, 35, 7, 10w.

Wallace, Assa. — Two cows, one black, with split in right ear; one red with broken horn, indistinct brand on rump. Wm. McDougall.

Wetaskiwin, Alta. — One steer, about 18 months old, red and white spots on head, brand like 3 on left hip. Hans Jensen, 32, 45, 23w4.

Wishart, Assa. — One bull, about 18 mos. old, roan, muley. John McInnis, SE ¼ 36, 29, 16w2.

Wolsley, Assa. — Since June last, one mare, 3 years old, black, small star on forehead, nigh hind foot white. A. H. Bompas.

Yorkton, Assa. — One yearling heifer, white. John Dewes, Good Spirit Lake.

Yorkton, Assa. — One red 2-year-old steer; one red roan 2-year-old steer; one red yearling steer, with half of tail white; one red and white yearling steer; one red roan yearling heifer; one red yearling heifer; one red roan yearling heifer, white star on forehead; one light roan muley heifer, 2 or 3 years old. DEO on left hip; small red and white bull; one red yearling heifer, white on forehead; one red calf, white on forehead. Wm. Paterson, Good Spirit Lake.

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LOST.—Two horses—one bay horse, weight about 900 lbs., branded LBS on left shoulder; one iron grey pony, weight about 700 lbs., branded P on left hip. Wyndham Gould, Cypress River, Man.



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## The Annual Poultry Exhibition.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the executive committee in securing a suitable building in which to hold the exhibition. This has delayed the prize list a little, but as The Farmer goes to press the secretary of the association informs us the prize list will be mailed in a few days. The dates fixed for holding the show are Feb. 19-23. Exhibitors will be able to take advantage of the reduced fares for the bonspiel. Reduced tickets can be purchased up to the 19th of February.

## A Word of Warning.

The secretary of the Manitoba Poultry Association informs The Farmer that it is being persistently reported among the poultrymen in Winnipeg that the association has ceased to exist, and that it had been reorganized under the name of the Manitoba and Northwestern Poultry Association, or some such name. Inquiry into this matter shows that the Manitoba Poultry Association is as much alive as ever it was and that the officers expect to have their prize list out for the annual winter show in a few days. Inquiry also shows that a party, who was secretary of the association some years ago, is trying, with kindred spirits, to organize a new association, taking the name of the Manitoba and Northwestern Poultry Association or one somewhat similar. The secretary therefore warns poultrymen throughout the province not to give or send money to any party representing any other poultry association than the Manitoba Poultry Association, whose secretary is C. H. Wise, 759 Elgin avenue, Winnipeg.

## Proposed Constitution and By-Laws.

At the July meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association the discussion of the new constitution and by-laws was left over to the February meeting, with the understanding that in the meantime they be printed so that everyone could study them and thus come prepared to discuss intelligently any changes. The following is a draft copy as proposed by the committee having charge of it:—

### CONSTITUTION.

#### Article I.—Name.

Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be The Manitoba Poultry Association.

#### Object.

Sec. 2. The object of the association shall be to encourage the interest and improvement in the breeding and management of poultry, by the dissemination of reliable and practical information on the subject; also to hold an annual winter show; also to co-operate with the officers of the various fair boards in making large and attractive shows of poultry; also to present to the fair boards the names of such men as are competent to act as judges of poultry, and in every other way to forward the interests of the poultry breeders, and to endeavor to instruct and interest the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest in the poultry industry.

Sec. 3. Branch associations may be formed in affiliation with this association throughout the province.

#### Article II.—Membership.

Sec. 1. Each applicant for membership shall be recommended by one or more of the members of this association as a candidate for admission and on a majority vote of the members at any meeting and the payment of the membership fee of one dollar (\$1) shall be admitted. All members shall pay the membership fee of one dollar (\$1) at the annual meeting of the association, and any members (except those hereinafter mentioned) failing to pay this sum shall forfeit their membership, and no member shall be entitled to vote unless his membership fee for the current year has been paid, the year to date from the annual meeting. Any member who joins after the first day of January in any year, and who has paid his membership fee, shall not be called upon to pay anything further until the annual meeting next succeeding that in which he becomes a member.

Sec. 2. As this association is a Provincial one, members in full standing of any branch association in the Province may become members of this association upon the payment of a membership fee of fifty cents (50c.) per member by the secretary of their branch association. This payment to be made only by the secretary.

Sec. 3. Members of branch associations paying the annual membership fee of one dollar to the secretary of the association can have fifty cents of this fee refunded to the secretary of their branch association by notifying the Provincial secretary in writing.

Sec. 4. Upon any member being charged with wilful misrepresentation, or dishonest dealing in connection with the poultry interest, or in any other act derogatory to the standing of the society, the executive committee shall investigate the matter, and if they shall find the charges sustained, expel the offending party and warn the public through the press.

Sec. 5. The secretary shall give each member a regular receipt for membership fee paid.

#### Article III.—Meetings.

Sec. 1. The annual meeting shall be held during the annual winter exhibition, the date to be decided by the executive committee.

Sec. 2. At such meeting the association shall elect its officers for the ensuing year, determine the place for holding the next annual exhibition and meeting, and transact such other business as may come before the association.

Sec. 3. Special meetings may be held at the call of the president and secretary, or upon request of five members, due notice being given to all members as to time, object and place of meeting.

Sec. 4. Papers and addresses bearing upon the poultry industry shall be an integral part of the annual meeting.

Sec. 5. The place of the next annual meeting and exhibition shall be decided before the election of officers.

#### Article IV.—Officers.

Sec. 1. The officers of this association shall consist of honorary president, president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer and six directors and two auditors. These officers are to be elected by a majority vote at the annual meeting and shall serve one year, or until their successors are elected and have been qualified.

Sec. 2. The above officers, with the exception of the auditors, shall constitute the executive committee and shall have the management of the affairs and business of the association and the care and control of its property and funds.

Sec. 3. The president or one of the vice-presidents and three of the directors shall



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Cockerels, \$2.00; Pullets, \$1.50.

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I have fine young stock of all varieties, from prize breeders. Prices right.

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Orders booked at once. Delivery after 15th April.  
NOTE—Our Single Comb White Leghorn pens are better than ever. Only a limited quantity of Orpington eggs to spare. Order at once if you want to secure a setting.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

A grand lot of cockerels for sale.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,  
Single & Rose-comb White Leghorns,  
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If you want a cockerel to improve your stock, I can supply you birds bred for utility as well as points.

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be chosen, if possible, from the place, or as near to it as possible, at which the next annual exhibition and meeting is to be held.

Sec. 4. Any vacancy in any office of the association shall be filled by the executive committee.

Sec. 5. Five members of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum to do business at any meeting, when all the members have been previously notified by mail one week in advance of such meeting.

#### Article V.—Changes.

Sec. 1. This constitution, as well as the by-laws of this association, having been approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting of the organization, they can only be repealed or amended by a like vote. Such appeal or amendment shall be offered in writing and be forwarded by the person proposing the same, to both the president and the secretary, and the secretary shall cause such repeal or amendment to be printed and mailed to every individual member of this association at least sixty days prior to the annual meeting at which said repeal or amendment is to be considered.

#### Article VI.—Exhibitions.

Sec. 1. An annual exhibition shall be held by the association at a point to be decided upon at the previous annual meeting before the election of officers. The American Standard of Perfection shall be the guide of the judge in judging poultry at the exhibitions of the association; each specimen shall be judged by the use of the score card.

#### BY-LAWS.

##### Article I.—President.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association, decide all questions of order, and make any suggestions that he may deem in the interest of the association; and also to meet with the committees when required, appoint all committees, unless otherwise ordered by the executive, and to countersign all cheques.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents to aid and assist the president. In the absence of the president, his powers and duties shall devolve on a vice-president. Should no vice-president be present, a chairman shall be appointed from among the members of the executive present.

##### Article II.—Secretary.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the association, keep correct minutes of the same, conduct all correspondence, receive all moneys belonging to the association and immediately pay them over to the treasurer, keep a correct register of the members of the association; and his books shall be open for the inspection of the association, either through its officers or committees appointed for that purpose.

Sec. 2. The salary of the secretary shall be determined by the executive committee and approved at the annual meeting, and the only expenses allowed him will be for postage, stationery, freight and express charges paid for the business of the association, and his actual expenses attending a meeting. Any other expenses must be approved by the executive committee before they can be charged against the association.

##### Article III.—Treasurer.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the association, giving his receipt for same, and deposit them to the credit of the association in a chartered bank, and pay all bills and accounts that have been approved by the association and countersigned by the president and secretary.

Sec. 2. He shall report at the annual meeting, or oftener of required by the executive.

Sec. 3. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall enter into a bond with security when required, which shall be approved by the executive committee.

#### Article IV.—Executive Committee.

Sec. 1. The executive committee shall make such suggestions as they may deem necessary for the benefit of the association, look after the general interests of the same, elect sub-committees from among themselves, or add to their number if necessary, so that committees may be made effective, and attend to such duties as the association may require.

#### Article V.—Auditors.

Sec. 1. The auditors shall audit all books and accounts of the association and report the state of such books and accounts at the annual meeting.

#### Article VI.—Debate.

Sec. 1. No member shall be allowed to speak more than once upon any subject until all have had a chance to speak; and in no case shall more than ten minutes be allowed for any one speech, unless by permission of the meeting. Each member shall rise when addressing the chair.

#### Article VII.—Order of Business.

Sec. 1. The order of business shall be as follows:—

1. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
2. Report of secretary.
3. Report of committees.
4. Report of treasurer.
5. Receiving communications.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Election of officers.
9. Addresses, discussions, etc.
10. Adjournment.

### The Nor'-West Farmer's Special Poultry Prizes.

In the March 6th issue of last year The Nor'-West Farmer made known its intention of offering two special prizes at the next exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association. These special prizes were offered with a view of encouraging more poultry raising among farmers, and was limited to members of the household of a farmer working and living upon a farm during 1899. The prizes were also limited to chickens hatched and grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories during 1899. The special prizes were announced as two handsome ladies' gold watches, one to be given for the pen of chickens making the highest score, the pen to consist of one male and three females; the other for the pen of turkey poult making the highest score, the pen to consist of one male and two females. The Poultry Association are offering suitable second prizes. We hope to see a large entry for these prizes.

#### CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely-noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 920 Powres Block, Rochester, N.Y.

#### 156 POPULAR SONGS

with WORDS and Music complete, neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, pathetic, comic; a veritable treasury of the world's popular and beautiful songs. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. JOHNSTON & McFARLANE, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.



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### STOCK & POULTRY FARM

**SPECIAL FOR JANUARY MONTH.** As we require the room, 40 fine Barred P. Rock Cockerels, farm-raised—beauties. They weigh 7, 8, 9 and 10 lbs.—just the birds to improve your stock; prices, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, and some beauties with fine points at \$5.00. Also a few more Pekin Drakes and Rouen Drakes at \$2.00 and \$3.00. All the above are pure bred, and are the finest in the West. Address—

RIVER VIEW POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG.  
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One fine trio of B. Rock breeders. Eggs of each variety (in season) at \$2 per 13. A. J. Carter, Brandon

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Breeder of high-class Box 688.

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My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

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The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

**95 Per Cent.** Hatches are often reported by those who use these Incubators. One reason for this record is absolute uniformity of temperature in egg chamber; correct instructions for operating; has fire-proof lamp. A great mistake it would be to purchase an Incubator or Brooder without first getting a copy of our 148-page Catalogue. Send 3 cents for illustrated Catalogue of Incubator, Brooder, Poultry and Poultry Supplies.

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USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

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offered to you for roofs or siding. Impervious to water; affected neither by heat nor frost, fire-proof; easily put on. Seven years' experience have proved its staying quality. Grand testimonials from all quarters. Enamel paint for preserving tin and shingles. Guaranteed. Send for sample and price. Don't forget stamp. 1788 W. G. FONSECA, 705 Main St., Winnipeg.

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Business Practice a special feature of our course.

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#### JAS. C. POND,

General Passenger Agent, MILWAUKEE, WIS.





## Some Essentials in Profitable Dairying.

By Frank Dewhirst, Instructor in Farm Dairying, Dairy School, Madison, Wis.

The man who is to handle the stock is the first essential to profitable dairying. He must be naturally fond of animals, and quick to notice changes in the herd from any cause. No man will be successful in dairying if cursing and kicking the animals are a part of his daily attention. He must be skilled in the selection and breeding of dairy stock, be well acquainted with modern farming methods, and be posted in the values of various feeds, so that he can compound rations that will produce the maximum quantity and best quality of milk at the lowest possible cost. In these days of close margins the cost of production must be watched very closely or profits will be conspicuously absent. In addition to these qualifications the dairyman will need to be a man of good business judgment.

The second essential is the cow. The cow must be a dairy cow—not a general purpose animal. In other departments of the farm animals are bred for various special purposes, and it is absolutely necessary, in order to attain the most profitable dairying, that this principle be applied. Major Alvord, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a noted authority on dairying, says: "There are some people who seem to still really believe in the possibility for profit of an animal combining qualities for producing milk and butter and beef all in one hide. These good people are still searching for the 'general purpose cow.' When found, this animal will be like the 'Jack of all trades,' good at none."

In all work, with rare exceptions, the best results come with the best tools or instruments.

### THE PROPER TYPE.

Now, what is the type of the dairy cow. She will be an angular wedge-shaped animal, with a general appearance of leanness. She will have a bright, intelligent look—the very opposite of the fat, compact, sleepy, placid looking beef type. She will have thin, sharp shoulders and neck, with front legs well apart to give good lung capacity. She will be deep through the middle, showing large digestive capacity. This is a very important and essential point, showing that she is able to handle a large amount of food. She will have a high arching flank, rising pelvic arch and an incurving thigh. Her udder will be well developed with large and tortuous milk veins running well forward before entering milk fountains. The hair will be soft and glossy and the skin supple to the touch.

Prof. Haecker, of the Minnesota station, lays special stress on the incurving thigh and depth through the middle, saying, that if these are present the other indications of dairy type will also be present. As an illustration of the difference in results from animals of beef type and of dairy type, I will mention the well-known Minnesota experiment. One cow was "Dido," a Shorthorn of the beef type, blocky and plump; she produced butter fat at a cost of 18.2c. per lb. Another was "Houston," a Jersey-Guernsey cross, spare and angular,

with deep body; she produced butter fat at a cost of 10.8c. per lb., or 7.4c. per lb. less than "Dido." The rule held good all through the herd. Bulletin 35, of the Wisconsin station, has a full description of this interesting experiment.

### WHAT A COW SHOULD PRODUCE.

Now, as to what a cow should produce in order to yield a profit. H. B. Gurler says that it takes 200 lbs. of butter per annum to pay for the cost of feed and attention in the Central Western States. A cow giving 200 lbs. of butter will give its owner no profit, a 250-lb. cow leaves him 50 lbs. for profit, a 300-lb. cow leaves 100 lbs., a 350-lb. cow, 150 lbs., and so on. An essential for profit is that your cow must give more than 200 lbs. of butter per annum.

A good dairy cow should give at least 6,000 lbs. of milk per annum, testing four per cent. butter fat, or the equivalent in richer milk. The last U.S. census estimates the average quantity of milk given by the cows of the U. S. per annum at 2,883 lbs., yielding about 130 lbs. of butter. It is an essential to profitable dairying to keep out of the 130 lb. class.

### THE BULL.

Next we come to the bull to head the profitable herd. It has been well said that the bull is half the herd. Each calf gets half his blood from the bull; if the bull is poor, all the calves having half blood from him will be also relatively poor, but should any one cow be below the average only that particular calf will suffer. Very many farmers scoff at pure bred stock. They use a scrub bull to head the herd; then when the expected profits fail to appear, curse dairying and swear it doesn't pay. What mercantile business would pay under such conditions?

What are the qualities required of a first-class dairy sire? He must be good individually—sound, healthy and of masculine appearance—with the spare look, the incurving thigh and depth through the middle that characterize all dairy animals. Examine his pedigree carefully, note the milk records of his maternal ancestors and the vitality of transmission of his male ancestors. The better these records are the

more prepotent he will be in giving them to his descendants. Don't judge on pedigree alone. Be sure that he is a good individual representative of the breed you desire to breed from. Let me warn readers against using an immature bull. Bull calves are cheap and the temptation to use one before fully developed very great, but good stock cannot result from immature breeding.

In caring for the bull, accustom him to handling, but always keep him secure. Never trust him under any circumstances. Keep him in sight of the herd as much as possible, give moderate exercise (a tread power is very good for this purpose), feed carefully on foods that will develop and maintain muscular vigor and vitality. Don't let him get fat.

In raising calves, proceed on same lines regarding feeding. A dairy calf should

## Lister's Alexandra and Melotte Cream Separator



For large or small dairies, stands unrivalled.

### Lister's Dairy Handbook

contains, besides other useful information, the most concise and practical directions for making butter ever given to the farmers of the Canadian North-West. Worth \$2. It will be supplied gratis on your sending your address, at same time stating the number of cows you keep, how you raise your cream, and what make of Cream Separator you use, if any.

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## Maxwell's "Favorite" Churn.

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ST. MARY'S, ONT.

PATENTED  
STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.  
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

and combined Foot and Lever Drive, improvements you will not find on other Churns. Do you want the best? Then don't purchase until you see it. Sold by the leading wholesale houses in the Dominion.

### CAPACITY.

No.	Churns from
0. 6 gl. . . .	1/2 to 3 gl. cream
1. 10 . . . .	1 to 5 "
2. 15 . . . .	2 to 7 "
3. 20 . . . .	3 to 9 "
4. 26 . . . .	4 to 12 "
5. 30 . . . .	6 to 14 "
6. 40 . . . .	8 to 20 "

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.  
236 King Street,  
WINNIPEG.

Agents Manitoba  
and the Territories.



never learn how to make fat to put on her body; keep her growing, and give a large proportion of bulky feed to develop a large digestive system.

#### CARE AND MANAGEMENT.

The system of care and management given the herd has much to do in determining profit or loss in dairying. Don't manage as a herd, let each member be judged as an individual, to stand or fall on her own merits, as demonstrated by the weigh scales, the Babeock test, and the quality of her offspring. Have comfortable quarters for the herd—not necessarily elaborate and expensive buildings, for some of the best results have been attained with very simple and cheap buildings. The buildings, however, must have some means of supplying fresh air without causing drafts. The average cow stable has usually great facilities for ventilation of a certain kind and gives about as much protection from the wind as the leeward side of a barbed wire fence. I have, though, been in stables in the Northwest which in winter were closed almost absolutely tight, and the cows were forced to breathe the vitiated air again and again. From neither extreme can profitable dairying result, but pneumonia or tuberculosis will flourish quite well when such encouragement is offered. See that a good supply of pure water is at hand. As milk is over 80 per cent. water, this precaution is obvious if pure milk is desired.

#### PROPER FEEDING.

The question of soiling or pasturing must be decided by the individual farmer—depending largely on local conditions—such as price of land, cost of labor, character of farm, etc. However, if it is desired to keep the largest number of cows on a given area, soiling and using the silo will give best returns. Proper feeding is an essential to profitable dairying. Again, most emphatically, don't feed as a herd. Each animal has a certain capacity; it is the business of the thinking dairyman to find out that capacity and feed accordingly.

There is wide difference in the amount that various cows can assimilate. If a cow is fed below her capacity, she first takes out her own maintenance, then gives her owner the balance—if there is any left. If fed above her capacity, she gives returns so far as able—above that the feed is wasted, and in addition has to be got rid of, thus giving extra work to the digestive system.

#### WHAT TO FEED.

What to feed is the next question. We want good milk in as large a quantity and with as much fat as possible. Most farmers feed liberally enough, but they do not feed intelligently—giving a large excess of some constituents of the feed required and a great deficiency of others. Almost invariably the constituents most wanted are in too small quantity. What happens? The cow cannot make something out of nothing—she must have all the necessary raw materials to elaborate milk; however abundant a portion of them may be, if others are lacking she is helpless.

Experimenters all over the world have been working for many years on feeding problems, carefully making experiments and noting results. They divide feed constituents into three classes—proteids, carbohydrates and fats, and construct from these what is termed a balanced ration, which is used as a standard to work from. They recommend a ration for dairy cows containing about one part of proteids to from 5 to 7 parts of the carbo-hydrates and fats. Having this for a guide, we can find from the chemical composition of various feeds whether it will be advisable to feed a given food, in what proportions to mix it, and whether profitable or not at the cost. A

# A CLEAN SKIMMER AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR.

It means something to have a Cream Separator that you can depend upon as being absolutely reliable in all kinds of weather and under constantly varying conditions. Such a Separator is the world-renowned

## SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR

The following letter from a well-known Wisconsin creameryman is only additional evidence as to the merits of the TUBULAR:—

WALTER J. DAVIS, Proprietor of BROOKSIDE CREAMERY,  
Brookside, Wis., December 16, 1899.

THE SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of inquiry as to how I am pleased with the Tubular: After running it through the spring, summer and fall, and up to this time in winter, will say it has given entire satisfaction. It is easy to operate. My fuel and oil bills have been very much reduced, as well as annoyance of belts breaking, always when you are in a hurry. I find it a close skimmer, never above 5-100 of 1 per cent., and, as a rule, a mere trace. I have used different makes of Separators, and like the Tubular best. If I need another machine, can assure you I shall buy no other make.

Yours truly,

WALTER J. DAVIS.

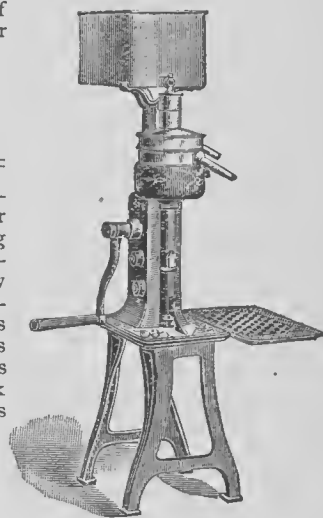
Do not buy a Separator until you have given the Tubular a trial. Do not sign a contract for any Separator unless that contract gives you the privilege of trying the Tubular at the same time, and of buying the Separator which suits you best. Do not be fooled by the fellow who is talking so much about his complicated Separators "standing in a class of its own." Possibly he is right—like the dull boy who stood first in his class because his schoolmates had all gone ahead, and he was the only one left in his class. You do not want a back number; you want the best—the Separator which has outclassed all others—the TUBULAR.

A Clean Skimmer of Large Capacity,  
Simple, Durable and Efficient. Try it.

THE SHARPLES CO.,  
Canal and Washington Streets,  
CHICAGO III.

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Catalogue  
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P. M. SHARPLES,  
West Chester,  
Pa., U.S.A.



capital table of feeding stuffs is contained in the thirteenth annual report of the Wisconsin station. The palatability of the food must also be taken into account, and changes in the kind of food are as good for, and as much appreciated by, milch cows as by ourselves.

#### THE PRODUCT.

The quality of the butter or other dairy product has a considerable bearing on the question of profit. In making dairy products be absolutely clean in all operations from milking to selling. For best results it is necessary to have a knowledge of modern dairy methods, either by attending some dairy school or by studying the various books on the subject—then apply the principles in the work. As the fat is the valuable product we must get all the fat possible from the milk. Shallow setting gets the least fat from the milk, the separator the most, deep setting comes between.

When the product is made, pack it in attractive shape, as nice appearing goods sell even when not of the highest quality, but, however good the quality may be, if put up carelessly, it is difficult to sell. Please the eye as well as the palate. If the dairyman is located conveniently, print butter, delivered regularly to private customers, is a profitable business. The butter must be uniformly good, neatly wrapped, and the dairyman, too, must be clean and obliging in delivering.

#### TAKE A GOOD AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

Lastly, all dairymen should subscribe to some good dairy paper and keep abreast of the times, if he would get all the profit pos-

sible from his herd. This I wish especially to impress upon you. In other lines of business the trade paper is eagerly scanned, and anything tending to greater profits is at once adopted. Dairying must not be the exception.

It is said that people who live on a bread-and-milk diet nearly always have thick hair to an advanced age, while people who lunch and dine on meat rarely have thick hair after twenty-five.

The Birtle Creamery Co. is looking for another good season this year. The past season saw an increase of over 50 per cent. over 1898, the make running up to over 37,000 lbs., and secured for the patrons net payments averaging 13 cents per lb., reaching as high as 18 cents. for the latter part of the season. T. T. Gadd has been the maker for the last two seasons.

At the annual meeting of the Minnedosa Creamery Co., held on January 17th, five of the old directors, viz., Thos. Jackson, Isaac Bolton, R. T. Sanderson, A. Cook and L. N. Jackson, were re-elected. Wm. Young and C. Averill, new men, were elected, with Thos. Jackson as president and E. O. Denison as sec.-treas. Everything passed off pleasantly and general satisfaction with the year's business was expressed. Some internal improvements, including the putting in of drying cylinders in the cold storage room, and also of painting the building, are talked of. The present maker, H. C. Neilson, has the business leased for another year.

## Market Review.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24, 1900.

January is usually a quiet month, but business men in Winnipeg report an unusually good trade being done. The fall of snow two weeks ago brightened up sales, but the unusually mild weather of last week has dissipated most of the sleighing. The sudden cold snap with snow yesterday may improve things, but logging operations in the woods have been greatly interfered with, and even with favorable weather from now on the loss that has been occasioned cannot be made up. The result will be a stiffening in the price of lumber. Prices of many lines of goods continue to advance. Wire nails and plain and barbed wires have advanced another 25 cents a cwt. in the U. S., making wire now the highest in price for fifteen years. Where the advance in all lines of iron goods is going to end no one knows. The price of pig iron remains as firm as ever, and the latest reports show no slackening in the wonderful demand for iron for manufacturing and construction purposes, though one naturally looks to see a slackening up at any time.

Paints have advanced, and white lead has gone up 37½c. per 100 lbs. Brushes of all kinds have been advanced and may be again. Wrapping paper has gone up in price at the Canadian mills. Commissioner McCreary estimates that 43,045 people came into Manitoba and the Territories last year.

Collections are reported slow by wholesale firms. Bank clearings continue to show a marked improvement on those of the corresponding period of 1899, though they do not show quite so favorable a rate as has been the rule for some time.

### Wheat.

As pointed out in our last market report, the season has been anything but favorable for the grain dealers. They are badly discouraged, and farmers holding their wheat will have to hold on yet for some time before they see prices equal to what they might have had had they sold early in the season. Business is dull all over. The world's shipments of wheat are very light but a continuance of this must ultimately bring better prices. Yet crop reports continue favorable. Argentine and Australia are reported to have harvested good crops. American reports on the growing winter wheat were favorable last week, but this cold spell will tend to stiffen prices. A mistake in the counting of Russia's supplies caused an increase in the world's visible supply of 4,040,000 bushels and was the cause of a drop in price.

The local market is similar to what it has been for weeks back—stagnant. The close of last week saw a decline from prices quoted in our last report. This week opened with a little better outlook, the cold wave causing the market to look up a little. Chicago opened yesterday at 66½c. for May wheat and closed at 67c. Duluth was one cent less.

Sales are reported from Fort William at 64c. for No. 1 hard spot and 68c. for May delivery. Although buyers are plentiful at 64c., sellers are holding.

Car inspections for the two weeks ending January 20 totalled 780, as follows:—No. 1 hard, 339; No. 2 hard, 126; No. 3 hard, 57; No. 1 northern, 15; No. 2 northern, 4; No. 3 northern, 2; No. 1 frosted, 20; No. 2 frosted, 4; No. 3 frosted, 3; No. 1 rejected, 23; No. 2 rejected, 5; no grade, 23; feed, 1; condemned, 1; No. 1 white Fyfe, 2 cars.

Oats—No. 2 white, 13; No. 2 mixed, 5; rejected, 2 cars.

Barley—No. 3, 2; feed, 3 cars.

### Oats.

The supply coming in is barely enough to keep pace with the demand, and in consequence the market is stiffening. Some think there are not as many oats in the country as was expected, as there are few enquiries for quotations. We quote 2c. better than two weeks ago—27c. to 28c. on the track.

### Barley.

Malting grades bring 30c. to 32c. and feed qualities 26c. to 28c.

### Millfeed.

Market quiet. Bran in bulk \$10 to \$10.50 per ton; shorts, \$11.50 to \$12; oat chop, \$20; mixed barley and oats, \$17; barley chop, \$15 per ton.

### Flour and Oatmeal.

No change in prices since last report.

### Hay.

Fresh baled hay in car lots on the track, \$5 to \$5.50 per ton.

### Horses.

Market is quiet. More snow would improve it. Dealers are looking forward to a heavy season again this year. Some dealers do not expect such a demand as there was last year, because so much fall plowing has been done. Others think that on account of the increased settlement and general expansion by many farmers the demand will be as heavy as ever.

### Cattle.

Everything is very quiet; a few cars are moving, some feeders having gone east last week and a few exporters. Choice butchers' cattle will bring up to 4c. The usual run is from 3c. to 3½c.

Milch cows continue in good demand.

Dressed beef, frozen, goes at 4½c. to 5½c. while fresh beef runs from 5c. to 6½c.

### Sheep.

Nothing moving, prices nominal. Sheep 4c.; lambs, 4c. to 5c. Dressed mutton, 9c. to 10c.

### Hogs.

Receipts not heavy; 4½c. is the going price for choice weights, and 4½c. for seconds. Considerable dressed pork is coming in; 6c. is the top price for choice carcasses.

### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery butter—Only held stocks are on the market here. Choice lots are worth in a wholesale way 24c. Considerable Australian butter is finding its way to the British market. Up to Dec. 28 the total shipments for the year amounted to 723,206 boxes as against 458,815 for the previous year. Owing to the high price of butter in the U. S., considerable Canadian butter is being smuggled across the lines.

Dairy butter—Locally there is a good demand for choice fresh made separator prints and bricks, and commission houses are selling at from 21c. to 25c. a pound, according to quality. Regular dairy tubs and rolls bring 18c. to 20c., while second and lower grades drop down to 12c. to 16c.

Cheese—Stocks not heavy, and prices firm at 13½c. to 14c.

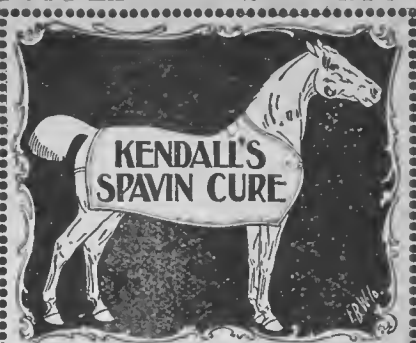
### Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Market quiet. The soft weather in December caused considerable loss. Dealers are paying 11c. to 11½c. for turkeys and 9c. for ducks, geese and chickens.

Eggs—Market a little easier than at last report, owing to presence of large shipments of eastern eggs; 18c. is now top notch. Strictly fresh, new laid eggs are scarce and command 35c. and 40c. a dozen.

### Hides.

Market quiet, with an easier feeling. Frozen hides bring 7c. to 7½c. with 5 lbs. off for waste. Inspected hides are selling on a basis of 7½c. for No. 1.



**WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE**  
To This Man.  
It may be worth a like sum or even more to you....

Finlay, Barnes Co., N. D., March 19, 1898.  
Dear Sirs:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure and think it a good Liniment. I have cured a Spavin on my best mare, and I would not take \$125 for her, which I offered for \$75 before. I will be pleased to have your book and receipts for this inclosed stamp, as I read on the cartoon.  
Truly yours,  
FRANK SMITH,  
Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 6, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.  
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Horse Book. I had one but it is lost. I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure without one failure in years, and consider it the best Liniment for man or beast in the market. Please send me the book as you advertise in ton bottle, for horses.  
GEORGE BROWN.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the bunch and leaves no scar. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a Liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address  
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

## Of Interest to Farmers who have Scrub to Remove.

My Patent Land Scrubber has been tested in all kinds of scrub during the past season throughout Manitoba and the Territories, as the unsolicited testimonials below will show.

These land scrubbers are made powerful enough to pull the heaviest scrub, and are guaranteed unbreakable, and will really last a lifetime.

One man with one team will remove as much scrub, root and branch, as five men will cut out, and will do it right.

No scrub plow needed after the scrubber has been used.

I am also building a power to operate the scrubber. One horse is all that is required, heing equal to six with a six-inch roller, or by using a team and making the roller or shaft 12 inches in diameter, you will still have the same power, but will double the speed of the scrubber. The horse walks straight out, not in a circle. Every ten feet, six inches travelled by the horse draws the scrubber 18 or 36 inches forward, according to size of roller. Weight of power, about 400 pounds.

Correspondence solicited. All questions willingly answered.

Address,  
Box 18.

A. E. BROWN,  
Hamiota, Man.

Cartwright, Man., May 3, 1899.

A. E. Brown, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Please send me another Scrubber. I have sold the one you sent me, and the man who got it says he would not be without one, as it is a great success. Yours truly, J. P. McKibbin.

Maple Creek, N.W.T., July 10th, 1899.

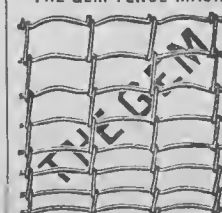
A. E. Brown, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Your Scrubber, as ordered by me, came to hand some time ago. I am well pleased with it. It is all that you claim for it. Yours truly, Chas. McCarthy.

Agricola P. O., South Edmonton,

May 20th, 1899.

A. E. Brown: Dear Sir,—Scrubber to hand O. K. I gave it a trial and am well pleased with the way it handles the scrub. The scrub here is very large. Yours truly, Chas. Armatage.

## THE GEM FENCE MACHINE BEATS ALL RECORDS.



On Nov. 23, 1899, at the Scotten Estate, Sandwich W., Essex Co., Ont., Mr. J. Allen succeeded in smashing all fence-weaving records, and placing to his credit the remarkable record of weaving in 10 hours 120 rods of 10-wire fence, with No. 12 Cross-wires, 15 in. apart, with a Gem Fence Machine.

For particulars, write—

McGregor, Hanwell & Co., Windsor, Ont.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, and issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.

CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.25 (5s. sterling).

Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 line to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties.

If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1900? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 20, 1900.



—The Farmer is in receipt of the results obtained last year in the various tests made in growing grain, etc., at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. These will appear in our next issue.

—The C. P. R. is arranging to supply farmers in the Edmonton district with pure Red Fyfe seed wheat at cost. Much of the wheat there is badly mixed and off grade. Perhaps the soil is not always fit for high grade wheat growing.

—Indian Head, with not much short of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to export, is suffering from potato famine. It is understood that cattle are also getting scarce. Is that progressive farming? Another village not far from Indian Head is reported as anxious for a brewery. It is tired of

"wasting money on creameries," so a local correspondent writes in *The Vidette*.

—The export list of British Shorthorns for 1899 shows a list for South America that measures 20 inches of closely printed newspaper column. For Canada, 4 inches; for the United States, 1 inch (which includes 15 names), and for all the rest of the world, 3 inches. This shows where the competition will come from in the future.

—A noteworthy patriarch and pioneer, John Playfair, of Baldur, passed away on the first week of the year. He was well known in the County of Lanark, Ontario, where for many years he had a lumbering business and was a well-known and popular Methodist local preacher. Twenty years ago his sons came west and founded the Playfair settlement, near what is now Baldur, and it soon took a front place as the home of a group of capable and successful pioneers, many of whom are still on the original homesteads. Mr. Playfair has left a large family of descendants and a name worthy of all honor.

—Farming is the only business known in which the man who gets ahead of his neighbors may become a general benefactor. Even if he were inclined to, he cannot hide his light under a bushel. If his crop, or any part of it, excels, the way in which he handles it is an open secret. The way he sets about his work, the season at which he plows and the way he does it, the varieties (new or old) that he cultivates, and the crops he reaps are each and all together object lessons fit to attract the notice of every intelligent passerby. The same with his live stock. He may be working along with ordinary stock of all sorts, but with results far from ordinary; or he may experiment a little with promising novelties, whose success or failure will supply light and guidance and save the money of men less fit to handle such novelties to good purpose, but still capable of getting good from the outcome of the work he does. Two or three such men are unpaid, and sometimes unthanked, captains in the ranks of practical farmers, and the good they do does not die with them. Their well-earned prosperity is envied by no one, and everyone around them is, or ought to be, richer for the example they furnish, while no one is made poorer by their success.

## ROAD MAKING.

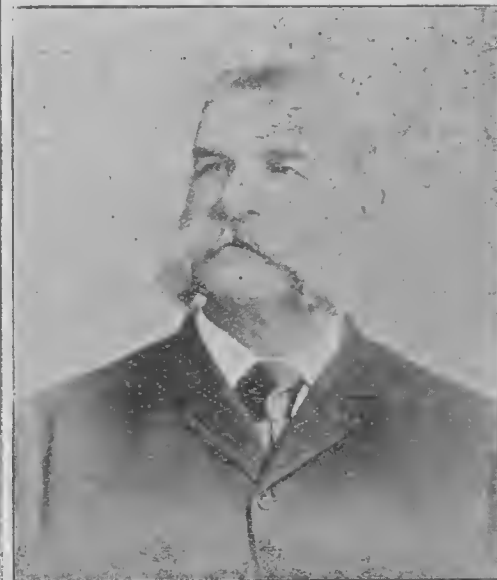
On another page of this issue Robert Forke gives expression to his views on the question of local roadmaking. His long experience as a municipal councillor makes his opinions of more than local interest, and they are concisely and pithily expressed. His main suggestion, as to the policy of spending a fair amount of money on permanent improvements has been freely discussed, pro and con, at different points over the country, and only last week a ratepayer at Baldur opened the same question in the local paper for general discussion. This is not a good time to borrow money, but it is a very good season for deliberate discussion.

The more one studies this question the more apparent does it become that road-making in Manitoba and the Territories is going to be one of the biggest questions that has to be handled. The statute labor system was all right in the early days in the older parts of Canada, where there were many difficulties to contend with in making passable roads. It suited the early conditions, but it outlived its usefulness, and to-day by far the larger majority of the municipalities of Ontario have abolished the system. Competent engineers are now lay-

ing out the roads with correct grades, levels and drainage. Why not start our new roads on correct principles and thus make them permanent? It will be economy of both time and money to do so. Mr. Forke has opened up this question. The Farmer will be pleased to hear from others.

## WILLIAM WATSON OGILVIE.

As nearly every one of our readers is already aware, William W. Ogilvie, one of the world's greatest millers and most widely known citizens of Canada, died very suddenly at Montreal on January 12th. He was a man of whom any country might be proud. An offshoot of the northern Scotch Clan Ogilvie, the late Mr. Ogilvie's grandfather emigrated to Canada, where he began milling at Jacques Cartier, Quebec, in 1801. Another and bigger mill was built at Lachine Rapids, and in due course Alexander, John and William, the three grandsons of the first miller, began business at the Glenora mills, followed at intervals by others at Goderich, Seaforth and Winnipeg in 1882, and later at the Royal Mills, Montreal. William, the youngest, remained alone at the head of the business

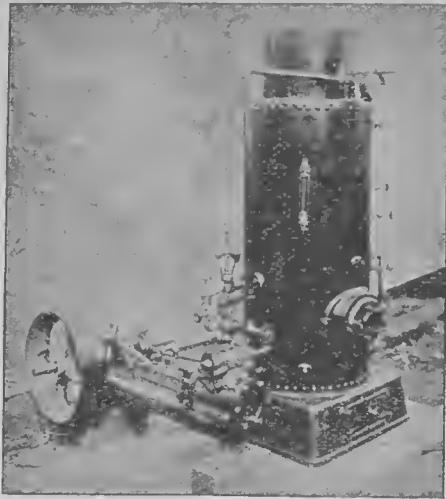


The Late W. W. Ogilvie.

after the death of one brother and the retirement of the other, and his latest project was the extensive mills at Fort William, for which he had arranged with the council of that town at the end of last year.

Mr. Ogilvie was the pioneer wheat buyer of Manitoba, and so far back as 1876 shipped out a trial shipment of wheat to be ground at his eastern mills. At once conservative and progressive in his business ideas, he never needed to fall back from any position he had taken up and was always ready to adopt the best modern machinery and equipments as soon as their value was shown. He was the first in Canada to adopt the roller process principle and kept abreast of the best knowledge of the times in every department of milling and grain handling. The Ogilvie elevators were landmarks all over the west and some of the best men in the business here came in as his employees. In every relation of business life and as a citizen of Canada he filled a worthy place and was as popular as he was widely known. One of the merchant princes of the Dominion, he had no false pride of position, and any position of honor to which he was elected he worthily filled. Genial and pleasant in manner, and of ripe and far-reaching business ability, his name is a household word in Canada and the product of his mills is





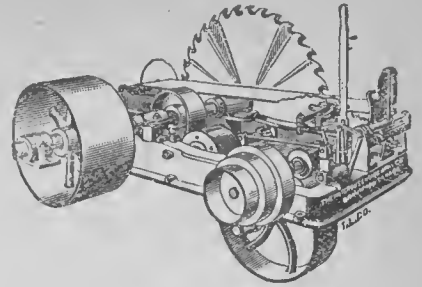
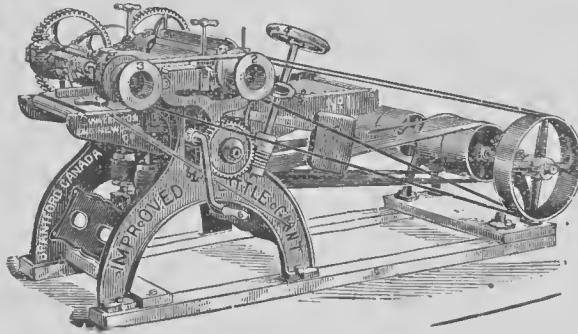
THE  
**Waterous Engine Works Co.**  
LIMITED,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Saw Mill Machinery

OF  
ALL  
KINDS.

—  
**ENGINES and BOILERS.**  
—

## Road Graders.



**CREAMERY  
ENGINES and  
BOILERS.  
PLAINERS.  
SHINGLE MILLS.  
LATH MILLS.  
CHOPPERS.**

known in every quarter of the globe. The kindness of his relations with his employees and business acquaintance is well-known, and he was every ready to assist every worthy enterprise, as Winnipeg's citizens well know. It is such men as he that do more than anything else to build up the fair fame of Canada.

### WILL CONTINUE FREE DISTRIBUTION.

The Land Department of the C. P. R. announces that the free distribution of pure bred sires made last fall, by way of experiment, will be continued this spring. Something like 160 boars and bulls, about 80 of each, will be purchased and given away on the same terms as the last lot. The Farmer has all along contended against this policy of the C. P. R. as being hurtful to the breeders of pure bred stock in the west and as being detrimental, in our humble opinion, to the best interests of stock raising. We have endeavored to point out how the railroad company could help the stock interests without injuring anyone in the least; they, however, do not see the matter in the same light, and have decided to carry out their original plan. That the distribution of so many sires will do good cannot be denied, but only a few will be benefited this way, while if a policy of free transportation were adopted, such as was suggested, many more farmers would feel the benefit of the generous action of the C. P. R. The company have met this latter suggestion in part in that they are granting free transportation for quite a few carloads of stock which the Territorial government is trying to bring out both from Manitoba and Ontario.

The Farmer understands from the Land Department that this lot of sires will be sent to outlying portions of the Province of Manitoba, into districts where they will accomplish the most good. In making this purchase the breeders of the West will be considered and suitable animals will be taken from them as readily as from Ontario breeders. Thus western breeders will have an equal chance with their Ontario brethren, and part of the objection raised to the last lot of free sires is done away with. Now, could these sires be placed with men who would not under any circumstances buy a pure bred sire, then there could be no objection other than that the company were, as it were, throwing pearls before swine by giving animals to men who would not appreciate them at their true value. Seeing

that the stock are now to be purchased, western breeders should let the Land Department of the company know the number of pure bred beef bulls, between one and two year olds, they have for sale. The same applies to those who have young boars fit for service for sale.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### Fencing on Railroads.

B. F. P., Oak River, Man.: "If I want to pasture stock beside the railroad track, is the railroad company bound to fence off its track in front of me?"

Answer—If your side lines are both fenced the company is bound to fence in front of you, but not otherwise.

### Home Made Windmills.

B. H., Carman: "Please give the post office address of the Nebraska Experiment Station. I would like to get a copy of that bulletin on 'Home-made Windmills.' Is there any charge for it?"

Answer.—In answer to this and another inquirer we may say that we do not supply these bulletins. Address a letter of inquiry to Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. These bulletins are sent free to residents of the state and usually to all others until the supply is exhausted.

### Organizing a Stock Growers' Association.

Rancher, Yorkton, Assa.: "As some of our stock growers are thinking of organizing into an association for the general advancement of our business, we would be pleased to have, through your columns, any pointers as to the way to go about organizing, etc., and also as to the workings of such associations. Would some of those

connected with the associations in the west please oblige?"

### The Start at Winnipeg Races.

Racer, Shoal Lake, Man.: "Would you kindly tell me how the allotting of places in the start of the races on the Winnipeg fair track is managed? Is it determined by lot, or how? Do you know how it is proposed to arrange it at the coming fair?"

Answer.—They are determined by lot. We do not know how it is proposed to make the lot at this year's fair, but presume it will be in the hands of the judges, as in the past.

### Brome Grass in Water Holes.

C. S., Medora, wants to know if Brome grass is likely to grow in places that are usually flooded with snow water for the months of April and May. On many such places native grasses of any value are drowned out, and it is very unlikely that Brome would stand such an amount of flooding. It has stood quite a lot of water in numerous cases, and the only knowledge we have at hand referring to this is that it has been found to stand as much, if not more, water than the native grasses. We will be pleased to hear from any of our readers who have tried Brome grass on land that is under water in this way.

### Feed Crushing.

John Brydon, Portage la Prairie, Man.: "I notice in your December 20th issue an inquiry as to the best way to get feed crushed for the winter. My plan is, as soon as we get a bin in the granary emptied, to get up steam on the engine and with a Fleury's three-roll crusher grind enough barley and oats in a couple of days to last all winter. I think further that meal that has lain chopped some time is better for cattle. They are not so easily stalled on it, and the whole winter's feed is ground up at once. Even with a geared windmill on the farm, I find steam for a couple of days saves work."

### Brome on Stubble.

Fred. Smith, Brandon, Man.: "I intend to sow about 30 acres of Brome grass next season and would like to find out if any of your readers have had a catch from seed sown on stubble without plowing, but harrowed or cultivated in, and is it as easy to get a catch as timothy seed, or should it be covered deeper? Have had a very satis-

factory catch of the latter by sowing on oat stubble the first thing in the spring with a hoe drill, teeth dragging and grass seed attachment sowing seed in front of teeth."

Answer.—Perhaps some reader may be able to give examples bearing on this point. Meantime we should like to point out that there can be little ultimate profit from harrowing in preference to plowing. Brome can be sown with safety on land that has been plowed after all the grain crops have been put in. The horses are comparatively idle and by plowing and prompt handling afterwards to avoid drouth, the seed can be put in at any desired depth and a good even stand secured. Dragging is too likely to draw the seed into little knots and make a very uneven stand of grass.

#### Hail Insurance.

A German farmer at Edenwald, Assa. (Balgonie district), is a little bewildered by our last notice about the Manitoba Mutual, in which we said that probably the last assessment made by the new directors will be found legal. There is no doubt that the German farmers in that district were very badly taken in, especially by being induced to insure 160 acres, giving notes for that amount, when only growing 30 to 50 acres of grain. But it will have to be settled in a court of law whether even that amount of fraud by agents will invalidate those notes. What we meant in our last was that a note given to cover probable losses is only good against the giver for his fair proportion of the whole losses, and had the note been given to cover no more than the actual crop we should have said plainly—pay and be done with it, the charge made by the new directors is now a fair one. We advise these settlers to get hold of their local member and arrange with him what to do in the way of defending a test case. The government at Regina desires to do its best to protect these recently settled Germans. We know this from Mr. Haultain himself, but how much can be done is for the local judge to settle after hearing evidence.

#### Two Calves on One Cow.

Wm. Birnie, Swan River, Man.:—"I came from Scotland three and a half years ago, and have wandered over most of the principal parts of Manitoba. I am sorry to say there are very few good cattle, except around the larger and older towns. People here seem to think cattle don't require any attention. When a young man, I served with Amos Cruickshank; Marr, of Upper Mill, and Marr, of Cairnbridge, and Campbell, of Kineller. About 25 to 30 years ago I led into the sale ring animals sold for Canada, and from what I heard of this country, I expected better things. Horses are fairly good and pigs are ahead, but the poor cattle—they don't seem to be worth troubling about. Even people who read your paper leave their cattle to "lick" snow and stand at a straw stack all winter. Often as I have been driving along a trail, the frost 40 below zero, I have seen standing beside a straw stack, something like a patent hat-rack, with about nine inches of a tail and no ears. At last it moved—it was a Manitoba cow. Puir coo, it seems as if God can't help you and your owner won't. Now, to give you my own experience in this country. I bought an old cow for \$17. The man who owned her said she was no good, a pure bred, but she had had no calf for two years, so I got her at my own money. I took her to a young bull, whose father had a red ticket, and got a heifer calf. I put another calf a month older on to the mother to suckle with it for three months. I took in cow and milked for most of the winter. I kept the calf in a shed made with poles and horse dung, along with others, and sold her to a neighbor for \$36 at one year old, and the one suckled with her I was offered \$25 for."

# Sylvester's

**HOE DRILLS,  
SHOE DRILLS,  
Stephenson Patent  
DISC SHOE DRILLS**

**Steel Drag Harrows.**

**Sub-Surface Packers.**

**Round Disc Harrows.**

**Grain Picklers.**

**Weeders.**

**Cutaway Disc Harrows.**

**'DALE' PATENT SECTIONAL  
Pivoted STEEL LAND ROLLER**

The "Sylvester" Drill for 1900 will be further improved and kept ahead of all competitors: GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT ADAPTED FOR SOWING BROME GRASS. Sizes, 12 to 26 Shoe.

**Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co., BRANDON  
MAN.**

"John, when that black helper is killed we must have her hide tanned for a robe. I see W. W. CARRUTHERS, of Brandon, is making some beautiful robes out of black-haired hides!"

**There's a Farmer's Wife WITH  
GOOD SENSE**

We are making the best Robe for the money ever offered to the public.

WE ARE PREPARED to tan Cow or Horse hides for robes, and guarantee a better class of work than has ever been done in Canada before. This is a broad statement, but we will stand by it, and will convince anyone who may send us a hide to tan that we are not over-estimating our ability.

Samples of our work will be sent to any address on application.

**FIRST-CLASS FUR DRESSING  
OF ALL KINDS**

**A Specialty.**

We guarantee all hides or furs tanned by us to be positively moth proof. These hides will not get hard with age or wear—the longer they are used, the softer they get. They are also waterproof from the hair side.

Write for prices and samples of work to

**W. W. CARRUTHERS, 9th St., Brandon.**

Dealer in Hides, Wool and Furs,  
And Manufacturer of Cow Hide Robes and Coats, Lamb Skin Rugs, &c.

**BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO. Ld.**



See Next Issue for Cut of our  
**Bluestoning Machine.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Threshing Engines. Rollers of all kinds. Seed Pickling Machines (Mattice Patent).  
CHEMICAL FIRE APPLIANCES, Portable and Stationary (McRobie Patent).  
Brass and Iron Castings of Every Description. Correspondence solicited

**Grain Elevator—Grass Seeding.**

Subscriber, Hartney, Man.: "1. Would some of the readers of The Farmer give me a convenient plan of an elevator for a two-story granary, one that could be moved about?"

"2. What is the best kind of grass seed with which to seed down a growing crop?"

Answer.—The other day we saw just such an elevator standing beside a barn and delivering grain into a skylight in the roof, from which it could be distributed to whatever point wanted. The contrivance consisted of a large hopper set on a frame placed on "skids" so that it could be moved about. An elevator ran from the bottom of the hopper up some 30 feet or more, and lay over against the roof of the building, delivering the grain through the skylight. This elevator consisted of the ordinary boxed tubes with endless belt carrying cups, and could be placed at any angle. Power was supplied by an old mow converted into a horse-power and run by one horse.

2. Experience proves that it is very difficult to seed down with a growing crop in Manitoba. The summer is too dry, and in consequence the grass being the weakest plant dries out first. If you do try it, let it be with barley, perhaps, and use 3 lbs. of timothy and 6 lbs. of Brome. The timothy will help to cover the ground the first year and the Brome will spread later. If it is low land, try red top in it also.

**Government Tree Planting.**

Subscriber writes: "Cordwood is worth \$5.00 per cord at Pipestone and Reston and the native wood supplies are exhausted. It is prairie districts like these that need government supervision and aid in tree culture."

Note.—It is quite possible that more extensive tree culture in the Pipestone valley would add greatly to the beauty and comfort of its farm homes, as well as create a source of fuel supply. But the practical question is, "Why should the government help these men to plant?" They are about as capable of knowing what is good for them as the Minister of the Interior is able to help them. Examples of very nice tree culture are to be found there now, and spoon-feeding is not an appropriate sphere of action for any government. We believe it would be well to have strips of trees along the sides of the road allowances as shelter belts and single lines of closely-planted maples as hedge rows, and are always glad to report the best methods of carrying out such improvements. But there are scores of capable men in such districts as Pipestone, that were familiar with hedges and hedge-row trees before coming here. They have also seen the fine hedges of maple on our experimental farms. What the government can properly do further we fail to see, and therefore wait for developments.

**Profitable Extra Feeding.**

E. J. M., Roseisle, Man.: "Does a cow pay for feeding a little chop or bran when she has been milking a year but is not to calve for another five months? Is it waste of feed? Does she give enough extra cream to pay for it?"

Answer.—The actual solution of this question in dollars and cents can be soon ascertained by a trial of the cow in question, comparing the quantity of milk she now gives with what she gives after being fed the extra chop for a few weeks. Much of the result will depend upon the individuality of the cow and the way she has been fed and trained to make use of grain. If a good dairy cow and she has been well taken care of she will give good returns for the extra feed in the milk pail. Is it waste of feed? *Decidedly not.* The extra feed may

not give an actual cash profit that you can see with your eyes at the time. It will, however, put the cow in better heart, increase her vigor so that she will have a stronger, better nourished calf, and she will give more milk, if a true dairy cow, the next season. This has been proved time and again. It is a huge blunder to take away the grain feed from cows when they go dry before calving and expect them to come along on the meaneast kind of feed. A cow needs to be put in heart for a season's work just as truly as a horse, and it is false economy to put her on poor feed. It is not waste of feed to give a cow chop when far gone in milk or dry. On the other hand, it is sound practice and wise economy to do so, and especially so with a cow that has been milking for a year, for she must be a good cow.

**Rotation for Green Feed.**

S. Fletcher & Son, Olds, Alta.—"Would you kindly inform us through your valuable paper the best course of cropping or rotation to secure the best results for growing green feed for ranching purposes only? We don't grow anything to ripen, as we are too far west, from 20 to 30 miles west of Olds. Grain does not ripen well with us, and so we use all for green feed or fodder. Sometime ago you recommended in The Farmer a system or rotation of cropping for farming generally, which I thought was very good. Now, I thought you might help us on this point. Part of the land is black soil with gravelly bottom, and part a kind of marley clay sub-soil. Some of the land has been cropped for four or five years, mostly to oats."

Answer.—As long as such land produces fair crops of oats or barley, and does not get infested with foul seeds, you can hardly get anything better than oats. They are easily handled and make the best of winter feed. You might try, say, 25 lbs. of good Brome grass seed on two acres, sowing any time between the middle of May and the end of June, taking care the cattle do not eat it too bare later in the year. From that you could next year thresh enough seed to sow more. By spreading manure on it in the fall or winter, as it comes from the stable you might get three or four crops of such hay, and if then plowed and sown to oats, you will find as good a stand of the grass in the bottom of the oats as you started with at first. Could you not grow barley and chop it for feed?

**Brome Grass—Drill.**

W. Macdonald, Fleming, Assa.: "I have 3½ acres of land which I summer fallowed after giving it a good covering of well-rotted manure, and I consider it should give a good crop of almost anything. As this strip of land adjoins my pasture field, I would like to take a crop of Brome grass off it. At the same time, I consider it should give me a crop of barley this year. If you or any of your subscribers could give any information of previous experiences you would greatly oblige. I may here mention that in all my experience in Scotland I never saw grass seed sown any other way than with other grain, generally barley or oats—the seed we used was rye grass and clover.

"Another thing I would like to draw the attention of the readers of The Farmer to is this: The implement men, as a whole, claim that they do all in their power to put implements on the market to suit the requirements of the farmer. Now, if that is so, I don't see why a light shoe could not be got to attach to their press hoe drills to sow our oats and barley without spring plowing, which the press hoe does not handle to the best advantage, although otherwise a first-class drill. It should not be necessary for a farmer to uphold two seeders."

Answer.—The Scotch method of laying down land to grass is best for Scotland, but has, after ample experience, been found unsuitable for our soil and climate. Therefore, the best authorities are following the practice of sowing grasses without any other crop. The richness of your plot is against the probability of your getting barley to stand up till it is ripe. On the other hand, a crop of barley sown in the middle of May, say a bushel and a half of seed and 12 to 14 lbs. of fresh Brome seed along with it, might, if the summer is not too dry, do well enough on such a choice bit of land. The grass sown by itself would make a choice fall pasture, but must not be eaten too bare, or it will partially winter kill.

In reference to the drill you ask for, the wholesale machine men here complain that when they do try to turn out a combination drill, it is scarcely ever asked for and such implements have in the end to be returned to the factory and fitted as special purpose machines.

**A Flourishing Institution.**

Twenty years ago the Canadian Order of Foresters began doing business in the Province of Ontario, and in later years it has been enlarging its operations until now it has branches in every Province in the Dominion, having at the present time upwards of 34,000 members. During those years upwards of \$2,000,000 has been paid to the members and their dependents, and at the end of September last it had over \$802,000 of a reserve fund in its insurance department. The fees payable by policy holders, from which this surplus has been saved, after paying all death claims, are as follows, payable monthly in advance:—

Between the Ages of	On \$500.	On \$1,000.	On \$1,500.	On \$2,000
18 to 25 . . . .	35c	60c	90c	1 20
25 to 30 . . . .	40c	65c	98c	1 30
30 to 35 . . . .	45c	70c	\$1 05	1 40
35 to 40 . . . .	50c	85c	1 28	1 70
40 to 45 . . . .	55c	1 00	1 50	2 00

All the money received from the monthly insurance fees is placed into the Insurance Fund, and no portion of this fund or the interest accruing therefrom can be used for any purpose whatever other than the liquidation of death claim certificates. Not a fraction can be used for managing expenses.

The surplus funds are all invested in the Dominion of Canada in the very best class of securities. A Sick and Funeral Benefit Department is also conducted by the Order, which is an optional feature, in which upwards of 17,000 of the members are enrolled. The benefits are \$3.00 per week for the first two weeks' illness, and \$56 in any one year, and a funeral benefit of \$30.

The fees, payable monthly in advance, are as follows:—

Between 18 and 25 years . . . . .	25 cents.
Between 25 and 30 years . . . . .	30 cents.
Between 30 and 35 years . . . . .	35 cents.
Between 35 and 40 years . . . . .	40 cents.
Between 40 and 45 years . . . . .	45 cents.

The Society confines its operations to the Dominion of Canada, and all physically and morally qualified males between 18 and 45 years of age are accepted for membership.

For further information enquire of any of the officers or members of the Order, or address

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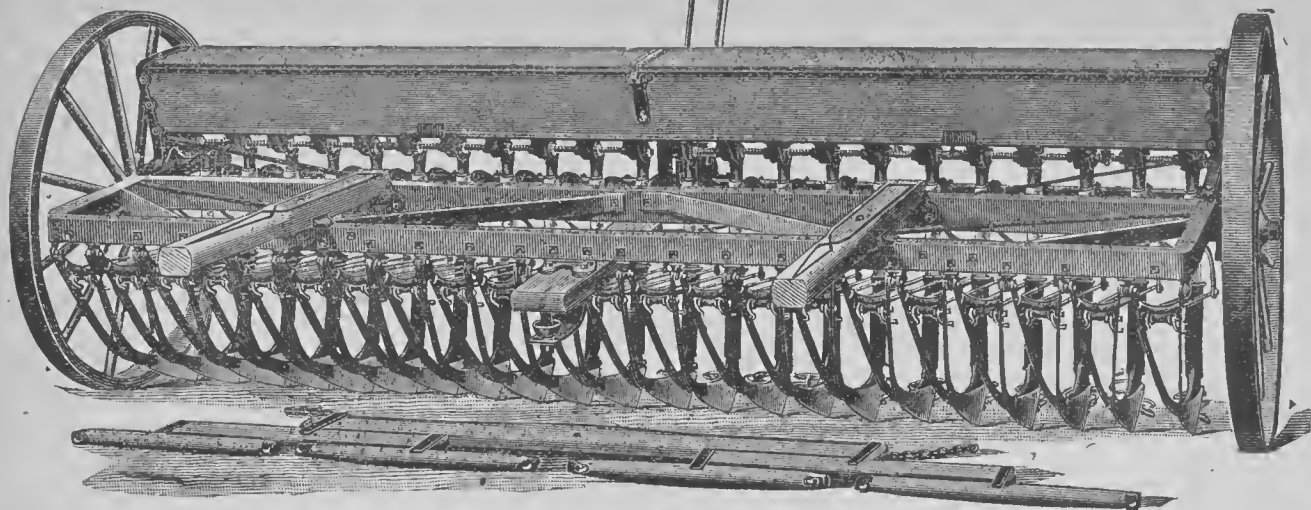
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Or Ernest Gartung, Brantford, Ont., or D. E. McKinnon, D.H.C.R., Winnipeg, Man., or Wm. Kirkland, D.H.S., Winnipeg, Man.

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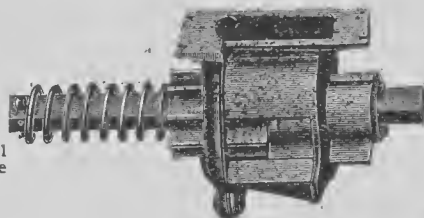


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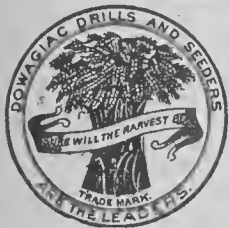
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## Road Building.

By Robt. Forke, read before the Pipestone Farmers' Institute, Dec. 30, 1899.

There is a saying that "good roads bring prosperity and prosperity brings good roads." Rome, a thousand years ago, was a great road builder, and to this day, in older lands, there remain old Roman roads to remind us of the ancient empire's prowess in this respect.

Ontario, a hundred years ago, adopted what is known as the "statute labor" system for the improvement of her highways. However, quite a number of the best roads in Ontario have been built independent of statute labor. This system, up to a certain stage, will do good work. In pioneer days it was an absolute necessity that certain places should be made passable and some kind of road to church and market available, but after this has been accomplished the work is apt to be done in a shiftless fashion, and becomes the farce that is rapidly condemning it in many sections of the country. Statute labor is likely to be less and less performed, and we will have to find something to take its place—something better suited to modern conditions.

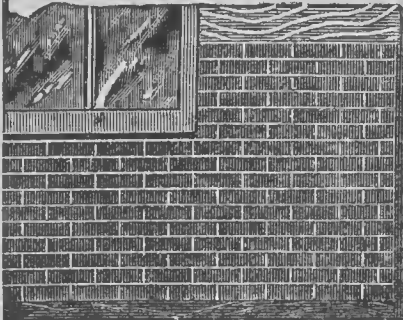
In most progressive countries roads are managed by and are under the control of central bodies, under the supervision of central bureaus. Solid bridges and durable roads are built and a permanent staff of competent workmen keeps them in repair. The result is in every way satisfactory, as those who have travelled in older lands can testify. Such a perfected system of road building may be out of our reach, still from it we may learn many lessons of practical benefit to us in this new country.

Speaking more directly for the Municipality of Pipestone, what we need and what we are looking for is some definite scheme of public improvement. In bygone times it was difficult to know where to put permanent work. In many cases statute labor was and is still performed upon private property, which, of course, would be out of the question if the price came out of the public purse. If the people really desire a forward movement, I believe it to be the duty of their representatives in the council to bring forward some practical scheme for public discussion. With a thorough knowledge of the topography of the municipality, aware of the population and need of the various districts, a beginning might be made by locating and improving the main lines of travel. The work that is done each year can be performed in such a way that it will be an intelligent part of a complete plan when the work of building that particular road is accomplished.

Of the different methods of getting work done, I believe the contract system to be the best, having properly prepared plans and seeing that the work is done accordingly. In cities, day labor is often employed upon public works, but in rural municipalities it is well to place as little patronage in the hands of the reeve and council as possible. When a reeve or councillor hires his neighbors by the day to do public work, it will not always be the best thing for the public good. Cities sometimes have the problem of the "unemployed" to deal with, a question we are

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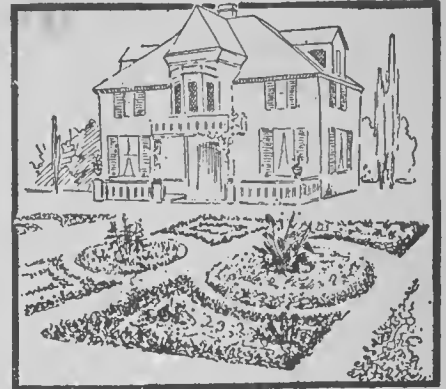
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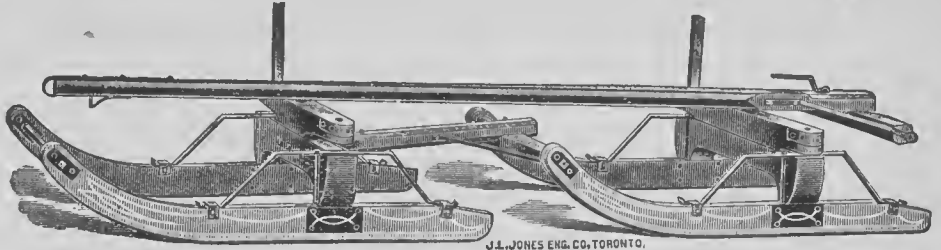
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not likely to meet for a long time. Of course there are exceptions to every rule and no system will suit every circumstance. When public work involves a considerable outlay of money, a competent man to supervise the work done, ought to be engaged—a man who really understands the work in hand. A man may be a good recvee or councillor, but he is not always an expert at road or bridge building, and the best interests of the people are not served by a system which makes councillors road commissioners, entitled to draw extra pay as such and it is unfair to ask them to do it without pay.

Some discussion has taken place about the advisability of the government appointing a civil engineer to lay out and oversee the building of roads in the Province. It might be a good thing, perhaps we might have an official occupying a position of the same nature as A. W. Campbell, C.E., occupies in Ontario.

Now, what could we spend each year upon the roads? This ought to be largely determined by the measure of our prosperity. In other years we were passing through a crisis in the settlement of our country, a large number could not or would not pay taxes, the seasons were unfavorable, and in many instances people were unable to seed the land they had prepared for crop. The time was not propitious for any other system than statute labor—it suited the times.

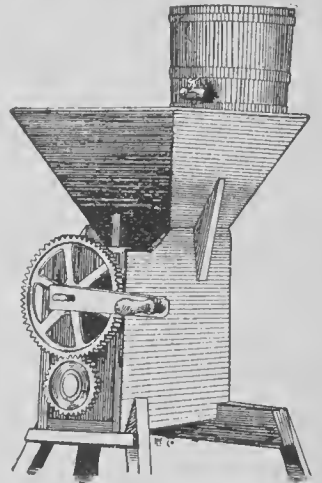
Now, for a number of years we have enjoyed comparative prosperity. Farmers are making solid improvements upon their private property, and there is a settled conviction among the majority that this land is to be their permanent home. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that an intelligent beginning might be made for the improvement of the public highways. Before we estimate the cost of good roads we might ask, what do bad roads cost us? This cannot be definitely answered, but they cost the loss of time, a small load and extra wear and tear of wagons, horses and harness. We sometimes hear complaints about the isolation of farm life. A good road to town would help this. Someone has said, "A good road, a good horse and a decent rig increases a man's self-respect."

The word economy is a word to conjure with in public life and the man who promises to reduce taxation will always get a hearing; but we can be penny wise and pound foolish. Public business should be run upon the same basis as private business. The cheapest is not always the most profitable, and money spent upon the roads if spent wisely, means that the assets of the municipality have been added to, and the value of your farm has been increased. An assessment of \$2 per quarter section would not be an excessive tax for road

improvement. This would raise about \$2,500 per year upon the present assessment. If this sum was spent carefully each year, a few years would see a marked improvement in our roads. There is another alternative which will be looked upon with some suspicion. It is to bond the municipality to provide funds for immediate use. Borrowing money, whether for public or private purposes, is something that should be gone into only after very careful consideration. Should this question arise, perhaps the way to look at it is this: If the municipality borrowed, say \$10,000, for 20 years, it would increase the taxation about 75c. per quarter section each year for that period, upon the present assessment. Do you believe that \$10,000 well spent would increase the value of your farm 75c. per quarter section each year for 20 years? There is nothing alarming in the proposal and it is quite a feasible idea, although personally I would prefer spending a little more each year and pay as we go. However, the people have a direct voice when it comes to borrowing large sums of money. People as a rule do not relish the paying of taxes, the very sound of the word grates upon the ear, but if rightly looked at, taxation is a scheme to enable us to work together for the common good. The expense of education is enormous; perhaps, no people ever taxed themselves so heavily for the education of their children as the people of Manitoba. As a rule the burden is cheerfully borne—the people believing that the benefits accruing to the children and country amply repays them for the sacrifice they are making. When the ratepayers are assured this good value is obtained for their money, taxes will be cheerfully paid.

A word in conclusion about men filling

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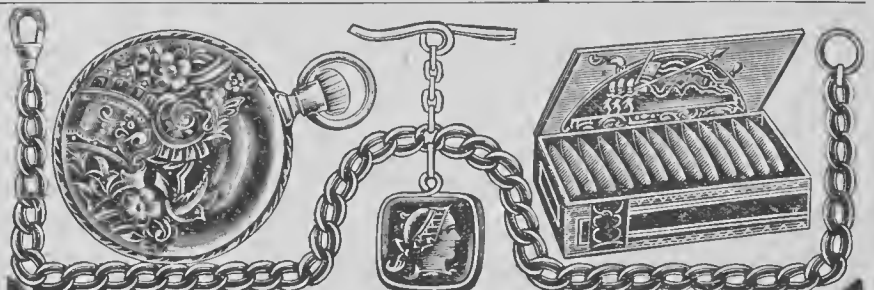
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municipal offices. To be the servant of the people in the highest sense of the word is an honorable position. "Him that is greatest of all shall be the servant of all." Don't keep reminding those who serve you that there is no honor in the position. It is your duty to see that the position is honorable and that honorable men fill it. Pay reasonable salaries and expect reasonable service and see that public servants realize and accept the responsibilities of their office. Too often a public man's usefulness is impaired by some people having an obliqueness of vision, which prevents them ever seeing a good motive where a bad one can be imputed. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" this may be and is likely is true; but for vigilance don't read suspicion. A word of encouragement sometimes helps, and in my experience I have found that men would rather go right than wrong.

Virid Agricultural Society will hold its next fair on July 19 and 20, 1900.

Chas. Casey, a farmer in the vicinity of Alexander, has captured eleven wolves during the past summer, for which he was paid \$11 by the Whitehead council as wolf bounty.

In the Edmonton district some gardeners claim that pumpkins cannot be raised successfully because the vines grow so fast as to wear out the fruit, dragging it along the ground.

The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Institute are trying to get Professor F. A. Shutt, chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, to give an address on "Clover," on his way back from British Columbia.

At the last meeting of the Elkhorn Institute, a proposal for Government Hail Insurance was discussed. The measure was generally approved, provided it was left optional to the individual farmer whether he should insure or not.

Interesting experiments have recently been made in Germany to test the relative values as soldiers' rations, bread made from many different varieties and mixtures of flour made from both wheat and rye. As a result the coarser breads were condemned, and the superiority of bread made from the finer flour demonstrated. Bran, no matter how finely ground, was unsatisfactory as an ingredient. The finer and freer from bran the more digestible was the bread made, either of rye or wheat.

Tuesday, the 16th inst., was County Court day at Killarney. There was only one case on the docket. Mr. Bell, who ran a threshing outfit last fall, on getting into difficulty with the company whereby he lost his machine, was sued for wages by the men, and money that was in the hands of farmers for whom he had threshed, was garnished. The company claimed this money under an assignment in the contract for purchasing between Bell and the company. The case was decided in favor of the company. The men are out their wages.

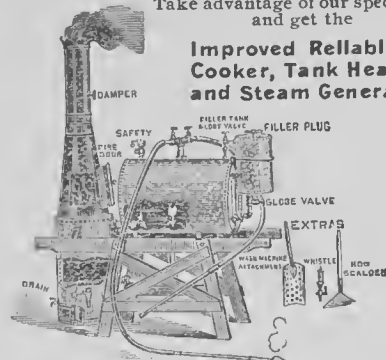
Never, perhaps, in the history of grain growing have there been such slight variations in the prices of wheat as have taken place within the past year. A table of weekly averages for 1899, published by the London Miller, shows that for English wheat the highest prices for the year were reached on October 28th, but on American sorts the highest figures were made on Oct. 9th. The difference between opening and closing prices for the year was little more than 2 cents a bushel. In Winnipeg the difference between January and December was about 3 cents.

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		WEST	EAST
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Winnipeg . . . . .	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		20 45
Portage la Prairie . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	13 25	
Portage la Prairie . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		18 35
Gladstone . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	15 05	
Gladstone . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		18 15
Neepawa . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	16 03	
Neepawa . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		15 55
Minnedosa . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	17 00	
Minnedosa . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		15 15
Rapid City . . . . .	Ar. Tues., Thurs.	18 20	
Rapid City . . . . .	Lv. Wed., Fri.		13 15
Birtle . . . . .	Lv. Sat.	19 55	
Birtle . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs.	19 30	
Birtle . . . . .	Lv. Mon., Wed., Fri.		12 30
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Tues., Thurs.	20 50	
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Sat.	22 31	
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Mon.		11 25
Binscarth . . . . .	Lv. Wed., Fri.		11 05
Russell . . . . .	Ar. Tues., Thurs.	21 40	
Russell . . . . .	Lv. Wed., Fri.		9 40
Yorkton . . . . .	Ar. Tues., Thurs.	1 20	
Yorkton . . . . .	Ar. Sat.	23 30	
Yorkton . . . . .	Lv. Mon.		8 30
Yorkton . . . . .	Lv. Wed., Fri.		7 00

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They are free by mail on receipt of price. Not subject to any discount.

Considering the extremely low rates, we cannot possibly permit any changes, and the varieties are of our own selection.

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Contains 33 full-sized packets of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one packet of Flower Seeds, which we will send prepaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada or United States for the extremely low price of \$1.00.

Bean, dwarf; Bean, pole; Beet, early; Cabbage, early; Cab-

bage, late; Celery, early; Celery, late; Citron; Corn, sweet; Corn, field; Carrot, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Lettuce, early; Lettuce, late; Musk Melon, Water Melon, Onion, red; Onion, yellow, Parsley, Parsnip, Pepper, Peas, early; Peas, late; Pumpkin, Radish, early; Radish, late; Salisfy, Squash, Spinach, Turnip, early; Turnip, Swede; Tomato, and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

### No. 2 COLLECTION.

Contains 16 packets for 50 cents.

Bean, dwarf; Beet, Carrot, Corn, sweet; Cucumber, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Musk Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Tomato, Turnip, and one packet of Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

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Contains 8 packets for 25 cents.

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## ALSTON'S GREAT FLOWER SEED COLLECTIONS.

### No. 4 COLLECTION.

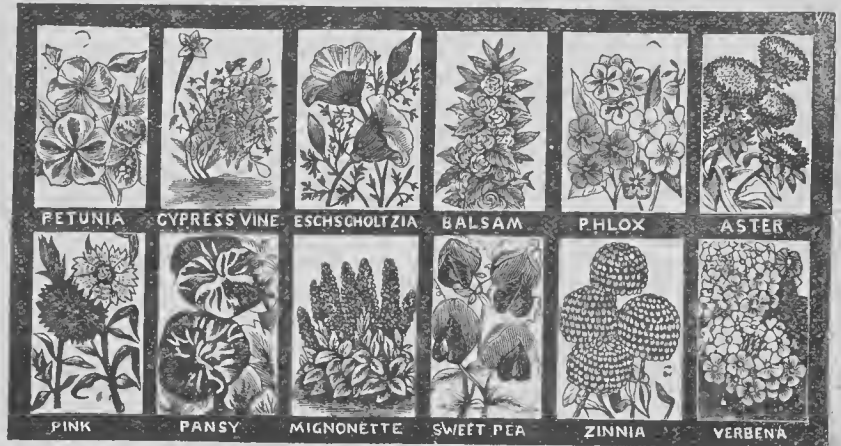
Contains 40 packets of Flower Seeds for \$1.

Ageratum, Alyssum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aster, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Celosia, Chrysanthos, Convolvulus, Clarkia, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Forget-me-not, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Ice Plant, Larkspur, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nigella, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Poppy, Portulacca, Rieinus, Rocket, Salpiglossis, Sanvitalia, Scabiosa, Sunflower, Stock, Sweet Pea, Sweet William, Verbena, Wallflower.

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ies will usually get as good selections as they could make themselves, our aim being, as far as possible, to satisfy every customer that favors us with an order. The choice of varieties must be left entirely with us, as we cannot afford, at the collection price, to permit customers to name the plants. Simply the letter of the collection is all-sufficient.



Collection A—6 Geraniums, 4 Fuschias, 4 Foliage Plants, 2 Begonias. All kinds.

Collection B—6 Begonias, 3 Fuchsias, 3 Geraniums, and 6 plants for hanging baskets.

Collection C—3 Heliotropes, 3 Foliage Plants, 3 Roses, 3 Chrysanthemums, 2 Ferns.

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Collection S—5 Fuchsias, 5 Scented Geraniums and 6 Heliotropes.

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Collection U—6 Chrysanthemums, 7 Tuberoses and 3 Dahlias.

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Collection Z—12 Hardy Perennial Plants, named.

The above are a few of the great offers contained in my catalogue for 1900. This catalogue contains 84 pages, and is by far the most handsome illustrated catalogue that has ever been issued in Western Canada. I handle no seeds, no plants, no trees that are not adapted to this northern climate. Long years of experi-

ence as a market gardener in Winnipeg taught me lessons on the importance of good seeds. Similar experience in plants and flowers has placed me high in the estimation of thousands of Manitobans. Experience makes perfect. My new catalogue will be mailed free to any address on receipt of application.

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JUBILEE NURSERY AND  
ROYAL SEED ESTABLISHMENT,

**Winnipeg, Canada.**





### The Farmer Boy.

The cheerful boy, the ready boy—  
Oh, heaven keep him from grief and harm!  
From him, the light and life and joy,  
The brightest treasure of the farm.  
The whistling, merry, laughing elf,  
The Spartan, hiding all his pain;  
Hero, who never thinks of self,  
But lives for others' good and gain,

The patient hoy, his weary task,  
Like woman's work, is never done.  
What rest has he, pray let me ask,  
From dawn till set of summer's sun?  
Calves, cows, hoes, plows, horses and corn,  
Wood, weeds, chips, seeds and grindstones,  
tell!

A thousand chores from house to barn,  
Like the endless chain above the well.

Has he bright hooks the old and new,  
And games and young society?  
As boys are boys, the whole world through,  
Give work and play in fair degree.  
'Mid streams and stillness of the woods,  
Oh, let him wander free and wild.  
Dear nature in her tender moods  
Has her own pleasures for a child.

Has he a spot his very own,  
Where he may claim life's happiest wage—  
The right to turn it upside down,  
Lord of his little heritage?  
There is strength and honor in the grip  
Of hand close clasped in nature's hand;  
Greater than fame is ownership,  
Richer than gold a bit of land.

Dear mother, open your best room,  
A blazing fire upon the hearth,  
And keep away the ghost of gloom  
With wild uproar of boyish mirth.  
The summer hides ere winter days;  
June, ere you note it, will be done;  
Song soon departs, but silence stays—  
The boy, alas! will soon be gone.

Oh, if you could be sweet and kind,  
A sympathetic, tender guide,  
So much of heaven the boy would find  
In noble labors by your side.  
And he would say, where'er the strife,  
Whatever he for him life's charm,  
"The happiest time of all my life  
Was there with father on the farm."

—Agnes Mitchell.

### Examine Your Hands.

She was an unusually pretty woman, as some New York women are, and she was going up town in a Broadway car. Just how old she was was not apparent on the surface, and the uninformed would have put her age anywhere from 28 to 35, the men all choosing 28 and the women 35. But one man talking to an old fellow in the corner said she was 38.

"How do I know?" he said in response to the remonstrance of his gallant old companion. "Look at her hands. A woman's hands as infallibly tell her age as do a horse's teeth tell his—that is to say, not to the day and month, but close enough to make her uncomfortable if she sees you looking at them and knows they are tell-tale. They don't show it in women under 25, though if you will look at the back of the hand of a girl of 17 and then at the back of a hand seven years older I think you will note a difference. After 30 the difference is remarkable. There are some women of past 40 who are prettier and younger looking than many ten years their juniors, and to look at faces and figures you would never know which was older. But look at the back of the hand for age marks if you want to get actual results. I don't know why a woman's hand should shrink and wrinkle on the back while yet her face is fair and her figure plump, but it does, and you need only watch hands to prove conclusively to yourself that while a woman herself may lie about her age her hands will not. And what is true of New York women

"There is always room at the Top"  
And that's where you'll find,  
**GOLD STANDARD**  
Teas above them all.



is true of the entire sisterhood, with only sufficient exceptions to prove the rule."  
—New York Sun.

### Hot Milk as a Stimulant.

When overcome by bodily fatigue, or suffering with brain exhaustion, no stimulant serves so well the purpose of refreshment and rest, both bodily and mentally, as milk. Make it very hot, and sip it slowly from a glass. Milk should never be taken quickly, as this renders it indigestible. Always sip milk, taking five to ten minutes to drink a tumblerful. If milk is swallowed quickly, it enters into the stomach and then forms in one solid curdled mass, most difficult of digestion. If, however, a glass of milk be sipped,

and five minutes at least taken in drinking it, then on reaching the stomach, it is so divided that when coagulated, as it must be by the gastric juices, while digestion is going on, instead of being in one hard condensed mass, upon the outside of which only the digestive fluid can act, it is more in the form of a sponge, and in and out of the entire bulk the gastric juices can play—Woman's Life.

As homemakers let us try to make our home the one place in all the world where our husband and children would rather be. A place where the troubles and perplexities of life may be talked over and made easier to bear. A place where our pleasures may be shared and doubled, sorrows find sympathy and troubles be relieved.

WORK  
DONE  
WITH

**THOROLD CEMENT**

SPEAKS  
FOR  
ITSELF.



The above is a cut of **FRANCIS J. STOTT'S CONCRETE BARN, BRANDON, MAN.**, taken in course of construction. The walls and floors are built entirely out of gravel and Thorold Cement, the size of which is 30x40x14 to plate. The walls are 1 ft. thick to plate, and gables 8 in.

FOR FREE PAMPHLET WITH FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS—

**ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,**  
Thorold, Ont.

## The Uses of Common Soda.

Two tablespoonfuls of washing soda in a gallon of boiling water make a splendid disinfectant to pour hot into the sink when you have finished the daily dinner washing up.

As a general rule, use just a little soda in the water in which you clean glass and paint.

Strong lukewarm soda water makes glassware most brilliant, but it should afterwards be rinsed in clear cold water, and dried with a clean linen glass-cloth.

To clean lamp burners, take a quart of water, in which put a piece of soda about the size of a walnut; place on the stove, and boil the burner therein for about five minutes; remove the burner from the water, and wipe dry with an old cloth, when it will be as clean and nice as when new; or should the brightness of the brass be dimmed, by simply rubbing with ammonia and whiting this will be at once restored.

Cut flowers will keep their freshness for a long time if a small bit of soda is put in the water in which they stand.

Drain pipes should be flooded once a week with boiling water in which has been dissolved a little soda.

A tiny bit of cooking soda put in the pot when boiling greens will preserve their fresh color.

Grease, is often accidentally spilt on the kitchen table and floor; to remove, place a little soda on the spots, over which pour boiling water.

Calico, etc., that has been stained with vaseline and such like grease, should be soaked in cold water for at least twenty-four hours and then be washed in soda and water, and, if necessary, afterwards boiled, when the marks should have quite disappeared.

Dry soda, rubbed on a burn or scald, if the injury is only on the surface, will relieve the pain.

## Cleaning Eyeglasses.

One would think that anybody could clean a pair of spectacles, but an optician says it is comparatively seldom that the operation is performed quite as effectively as it ought to be. He claims that the people in the factories where the glasses are made, know how best to keep them in condition, and the way in which they do it is to use a damp cloth to clean off the dirt, and then wipe the glasses dry. If they are very dirty, wet the tips of the fingers and rub them on a cake of soap, then rub the soap over the surface of the glasses, rinse in clean water and dry them. This thorough cleaning of the lenses saves a great deal of eye strain. Another point of equal importance is to have the frame properly fitted; not only when the glasses are bought, but also when the frames have become bent from handling. Every pair of glasses should fit as comfortably as a glove or shoe. They should never cut the nose. When they do it is because the frames are not properly fitted. The trouble can usually be remedied by bending the frame into the right shape. Sometimes it may be necessary to change the frame, but as a rule the frame can be bent to fit.

One woman writes to extol a concoction which she has discovered, and for which she claims great merit. It is as follows: One ounce each of cloves, nutmeg and tonka beans, with three ounces of orris root, all very finely ground and thoroughly well mixed. Put this into bags of thin China silk and lay among the clothing. The perfume from these sachets is said to be delicious.

## "DOMINION" ORGANS & PIANOS.



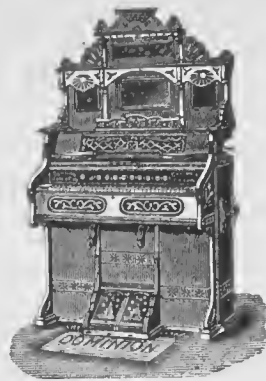
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November 30, 1899.

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jeweled, compensation  
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and gilded regulator,  
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EIGHTH STREET, BRANDON, MAN.  
NEAR ROSSER AVE.

# Western Homes

ILLUSTRATED.

HOW, WHEN AND  
WHERE  
THEY ARE BUILT.

Year by year it is being demonstrated more clearly that good farm buildings are a very necessary adjunct to successful farming on our prairies, and we are pleased to know that this is being recognized and fine new buildings are going up every year. One of the many homes we have visited is that of George Motheral, one mile south of Manitou, Man. He has a large, comfortable basement barn, 38x74, with an L wing, 20x60, in which he always feeds quite a number of cattle during the winter. His special line of farming may be said to be grain growing, but he finds it a wise policy to feed cattle and keeps about 20 head of grade cattle the year round.

Not content with a fine building for his stock, Mr. Motheral built a fine stone house for himself in 1896. The stone used is the boulder stone of the locality, and when nicely dressed they make a pretty wall. The

him. The plans of the house were made by Samuel McGee, of Manitou, who also did the carpenter work. The inside of the house is in keeping with its imposing exterior. The painting is good and the graining was done by W. Albutt, of Winnipeg. The cost of the house Mr. Motheral estimates at \$3,300, without counting anything for his own labor for teaming stones, etc., or for the board of the men doing the work.

The main part of the house is 26 feet wide in front and 45 in the rear and the depth is 32 feet. This part of the house is stone, and is two stories high. Reference to the accompanying plans will show how the house is laid out. The front entrance faces the east and opens into a wide hallway, from which the stairway goes up. The parlor opens off the hall. Large folding doors connect the parlor and sitting-room and also the sitting and dining-rooms.

ing-room, too, is a large pantry, 6x12. The cellar is divided into three parts; one is used for the furnace which heats the house, the second is used as a milk room, and the third for vegetables. Mr. Motheral has indeed a comfortable house, most pleasantly situated and in sight for miles around.

## Helps in Rearing Children.

Parents should teach the children to gargle their throats; it may be the means of saving their lives. It is easier to teach them this difficult and awkward feat in health than when prostrated by disease.

To prevent a child coughing at night boil the strength out of ten cents' worth of "seneca snake-root" in one quart of soft water; strain through a cloth, boil down to a pint, and add one cup of powdered sugar made into a thick molasses. Give one tablespoonful on going to bed.

For sore mouths in nursing babies, take a teaspoonful each of pulverized alum and borax, half a salt or mustard spoon of pulverized nut-galls, a tablespoon of honey; mix, and pour on it half a tea-cupful of boiling water; let settle, and with a clean linen rag wash the mouth four or five times a day, using a fresh piece of rag every day; or simple borax water is good. Half an even teaspoonful of powdered borax in two tablespoons



Farm Buildings of Geo. Motheral, Manitou, Manitoba.

corner stones for the seven corners of the house, the door and window sills and arch stones, are of dressed stone from Stonewall, and serve to set off the house, giving it a very fine appearance. Jas. Wilcox, of 2-9, built the walls and did the work so well that it has been a good advertisement for

Opening off the sitting-room is a bedroom, with a large window to the south. A bedroom on the ground floor is popular in the farm home, and Mr. Motheral has his nicely planned. Upstairs the rooms all open off a hallway. There are four bedrooms, a sewing room and a bathroom. The ceilings

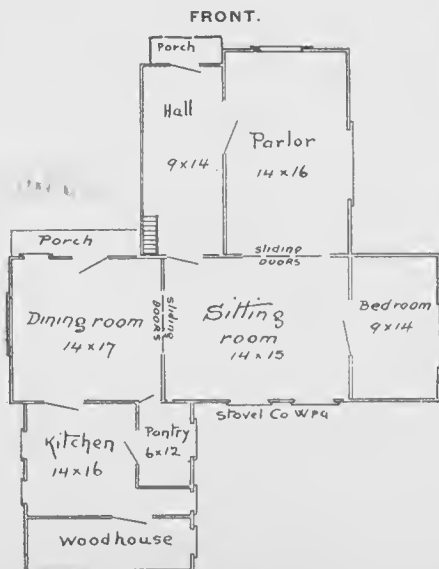
of soft water is strong enough.

A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar will stop hiccough when drinking water will not. For babies a few grains of sugar will often suffice. Care must be taken in giving sugar to babies, as it is constipating. A half bent over position will often cure an obstinate case of hiccoughs in a grown person.

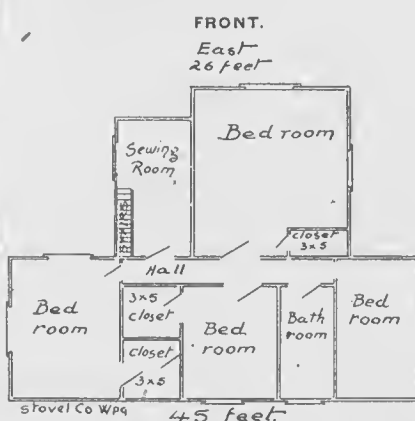
To cure the ear-ache, take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil and insert it into the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm.

Probably nine children out of ten who die of croup might be saved by the timely application of roast onions, mashed, laid upon a folded cloth, and goose oil, sweet oil, or even melted lard poured on and applied as warm as can be borne comfortably to the throat and upper part of the chest, and to the feet and hands. The onions may be sliced, cooked in water till done and almost dry, and cooked in grease till brown.

An egg, added to the morning cup of coffee, makes a good tonic.



Ground Plan of Geo. Motheral's House.



Chamber Plan of Geo. Motheral's House.

are a good height, the house being 17½ feet to the eaves, and the bedrooms are well supplied with large closets. Behind the dining-room is the kitchen and woodhouse, 18x26. Opening off the kitchen, and din-

Thos. F. Pirie, Galena, B. C.:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is a welcome visitor. All its writings are instructive. It is an educator to any farmer that will read it and is the best value for the money of any agricultural paper that I know of."—Dec. 10, 1899.

## OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

### The Lath-Boy and the Purple Cats.

Written for The Farmer by C. B. Loomis.

(COPYRIGHT 1900.)

After Sandy McMichael had been to Harrah, that planet where boys ate their lessons and read their food, he was crazy to make expeditions to other far away worlds, but although it rained often that summer, the Green Boy never came down on a rain drop, and without him Sandy could not leave the earth, so he gradually came to look upon his wonderful experience as a dream.

But one day he was sitting at his window during a thunderstorm, when suddenly there came a blinding flash and Sandy felt himself being rushed up through the air on a thunderbolt. He had never heard of thunderbolts going away from the earth and he had always supposed that they were hot, but before he had time to think much about it he had landed in a place that was on a planet that was not Harrah and was certainly not the earth.

The ground was of a dazzling gold color—which made Sandy think that maybe it was the sun, and although there were many trees they all grew in pits—not from pits but in pits. The bigger they grew the deeper they sank, so that their tops were always even with the earth.

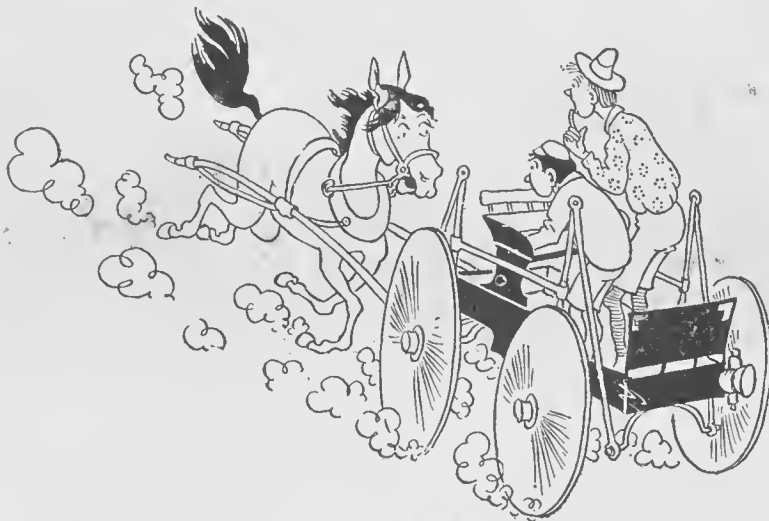
"That makes it easier to gather the fruit," said Sandy to himself, "but it isn't half as pretty as our way and it can't be any fun to climb them."

He had landed in the middle of a large plainful of tree holes. There was one house in each tree pit, but although he could see for miles around there was not a person in sight. This made him feel lonesome, so he began to whistle.

As if in answer to the call, a little dog bounded out of a tree hole and came wig-

squirms along upon his back like a snake?" I don't think that snakes do squirm along on their backs, but Sandy knew what he meant, so it doesn't matter.

The little dog stopped in front of him and began to yap, and the noise brought his master out of the pit. He was a little boy about seven feet tall and so thin that Sandy immediately called him the lath-boy.



Six or seven rather furry looking cats came running after them.

and by that title we must know him, as he didn't tell Sandy his name.

"Hello," said Sandy; "Why does your dog run on his back?"

"How could he carry fruit if he didn't?" said the lath-boy.

"All our dogs do that. Jobinkum," said he, in just as good English as that spoken in Harrah. "I want to give you a load of peachels." And with that he jumped into the top of the tree and began to pick a fruit that was shaped like an apple but had furze like a peach. When he had picked quite a quantity and thrown them up to the ground, he came out of the pit with a little wooden box that fitted exactly within the upraised legs of the dog. Then he filled the box with peachels.

Sandy was delighted. "I'll teach Rover to do that when I go back," said he. "Only I don't believe he'll ever learn to squirm along on his back. Can't your dogs run on their legs?" he asked.

"Why, of course we could teach them to if we thought it worth while. I believe some have done it, but it's a useless accomplishment."

Sandy was a practical little fellow, and he said: "I should think it would be bet-

ter, if you must have dogs do horses' work, if you make carts and harnesses for them, and then make them run on their legs. They could go faster."

The lath-boy gasped. "Why, our fathers have done this way for hundreds of years. It isn't likely that we'd change now."

Sandy was not convinced, but he changed the subject. "You don't seem surprised to see me," he said.

"What good would it do to be surprised?" said the lath-boy. "If you're going to stay long, I'll show you around. Have you seen my new horse and wagon?"

"Why, I've only been here five minutes," said Sandy, impatiently. "I came from the earth."

He might as well have said, "came from the next village," for the lath-boy was not in the least surprised.

They walked together to the stable after the lath-boy had told Jobinkum to take the peachels to his grandmother's. This, like the trees and the houses was in a pit,



A little dog came wiggling towards him on his back.

gling toward him on his back, tail first, with his four legs stiff in the air.

"I wish there was someone I could ask questions of," said Sandy. "What in the world has this dog got legs for if he

and there was no path leading to it. A wagon stood on the ground alongside of it and the horse was down in the stable yard, which was some ten feet deep.

"How will you get her out, and why are the shafts at the back of the wagon?" asked the inquisitive Sandy.

"What are her legs for, and where would you put the shafts?" answered the lath-boy, as if he thought that Sandy asked very unnecessary questions.

In a minute both queries were answered, for at a word from the lath-boy the horse jumped out of the pit as easily as a kitten would jump out of a soap box. He had a sort of yoke around his neck, and the lath-boy made him walk into the shafts head first, and then fastened them to his yoke.

Sandy was on a broad grin. "Well of all the cart before the horse ways," he began, and then stopped, as he did not wish to wound the lath-boy's feelings.

"Jump in." Sandy obeyed. The wagon was suspended from springs, and the motion was much the same as if you were riding in a return ball. The lath-boy chirruped to his horse, and the animal started and pushed them along at a lively gait. Sandy laughed for joy. "It's like going



up in a balloon and coasting at the same time," said he. "You know, on earth we harness the horse in front of the wagon."

The lath-boy looked incredulous. "In front? Why, how can you tell where you're going, and doesn't the horse kick up mud and dust in your face and shed his hairs on you?"

"Why, yes," said Sandy.

"Then, why do you do it?"

"Because our fathers have done it for hundreds of years," said Sandy, with a grin, and his answer sufficed the lath-boy. They had been riding for some minutes when the latter uttered a cry of terror.

"What's the matter?" asked Sandy, who had heard nothing more dreadful than the miaowing of several cats.

"The cat-pack. They are pursuing us," Sandy looked over his shoulder and saw six or seven rather furry looking cats running after them, and as he was exceedingly fond of cats, he was glad to see them, but the lath-boy said, as he urged the horse along, "Why, cats are the most terrible animals that we have. They destroy the rats, but that isn't the worst thing they do. They chase us, and if they ever caught us they would tear us to pieces."

It was now Sandy's turn to be incredulous. However, the speed of the horse was so great that at last the miaowing of the terrible cats grew faint in the distance, and the lath-boy breathed easier.

"You spoke of their destroying the rats," said Sandy. "Don't you want the dirty creatures killed?"

"Kill a rat?" said the lath-boy. "Why, they are pets. We teach them to run after cheese balls and not eat them until we give the word, and they also rid the house of troublesome mice."

"Why, rats are as bad as mice, and both of them are awful pests. Mamma says—" but here the lath-boy yawned. He was evidently not interested in the doings of the earth. Sandy thought that he was not nearly as pleasant as the Green Boy of Harrah, and he began to think about returning.

The horse had dropped into a gentle trot, and Sandy's quick ear heard the miaowing of the cats again. They had evidently not given up the chase, and Sandy was glad of it. He had five cats at home and could do about as he liked with them, and he wasn't afraid of any cat that ever purred. But the terror of the lath-boy, when he heard the sound, was awful to see.

"Oh, we'll be scratched to death," said he.

Sandy laughed. "Did you ever hear of anybody being scratched to death by one of these cats?"

"Why, of course not," said the lath-boy, with a shudder. "No one ever gave them a chance to do it. We always get away from them, but if they did catch us it would be horrible."

"Oh, rats," said Sandy, foregoing his manners. "These cats are hungry for patting, and they are following us so we'll stroke them. I'm going to get out and play with them."

If you will try to imagine yourself being pursued by wolves in Russia, and then imagine your companion suggesting that he get out and play with the dear creatures, you will get some idea of the way the lath-boy felt. But before he could say anything, Sandy had leaped from the wagon.

They were on a yellow plain. Not a tree was in sight, or rather, out of sight, for miles around. He faced the cats, and said, "Here puss, here puss, puss, puss, puss." And as he had expected the cats came running to him and allowed him to scratch them instead of scratching him, and they purred just like earth cats.

They were all a bright purple color and their hair was longer than Angora's, and they had nine tails apiece. Otherwise they were exactly like your cat, and no larger,

certainly. Sandy had often heard of cat-o'-nine-tails, but he had never seen any before. He had a ball in his pocket, and he threw it to the cats, and they played with it just as any cats would.

The lath-boy had stopped the horse as soon as Sandy jumped out. He was not an agreeable companion in many ways, but he was not mean enough to leave Sandy to his awful fate. His astonishment at seeing the boy play with the cats was boundless. Finally he walked up to one and held out a trembling hand. The cat rubbed against his leg and arched her back and looked over his shoulder at him, purring loudly.

"If they won't cat my rats I'd like to take them home. No one ever touched a cat before," said he, of a sudden, overcoming his fear and stroking their heads boldly.

"Are there many of them up here?" asked Sandy.

"These are the only ones I ever heard of," said the lath-boy.

"Well, they certainly eat the rats, because that's what they were made for, but if you want I'll take them all back with me, because we don't have this kind on earth."



Sandy leaped to their tips and the next minute he was back to his room

"Why, must you be going. Can't you stay to supper?" The lath-boy was beginning to like his new found acquaintance. But Sandy felt that possibly he had millions of miles to go before he reached home, and decided that he'd better be starting with his new pets. But how was he to get back? He asked the lath-boy, but he didn't know. How'd you come?" said he. "On a thunderbolt," said Sandy.

"Well, we haven't a thunderbolt on the place that I know of," said the lath-boy, seriously.

Sandy felt a sudden thrill of home-sickness. What if he had to stay forever in a place with no trees worth climbing and only seven cats altogether.

But those same seven cats came to his rescue. They edged up side by side like a team of Esquimaux dogs (or maybe I'm mistaken about that.) Anyhow they edged up side by side, and reminded Sandy of a fairy picture on a toy plate at home. It represented a boy riding on the tails of seven cats. Why, to be sure! They were like these cats. They were purple and had nine tails apiece, and the boy sat on their tips and folded his arms and was going like the wind.

The tails rose as he thought about them, and with a hasty "Good-bye" to the lath-

boy, Sandy leaped to their tips, folded his arms, and the next minute he was back in his own room.

But how can I tell it? The cats, the beautiful, tailful purple cats that he counted on showing to his friends were gone.

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### THREE BOYS IN THE ROCKIES.

*Continued from last issue.*

It was now "quit ! quit-quit ! quit-quit-quit !" with an occasional "yeap-yeap ! yop-yop-yop !" till the woods about us were filled with their piping.

We soon had our guns in readiness and at a given signal fired. Before they could gather their clumsy selves together we had fired a second round and were reloading when they began to fly. We took wing shots this round, although some still sat among the branches, and brought down four, all but one of which fell with a splash into the water. These the dogs soon brought ashore.

We now had nine more turkeys, so dividing them we started for the camp, picking up the others as we passed.

A short distance from the place of the last shooting, we crossed a path leading down to the water. Upon examining it closely we found it was probably a deer path, so the next morning Lew went over bright and early, and secreting himself near the water, soon shot and killed a large buck, which with our assistance he finally got to camp.

The next morning, with the turkeys, deer and the lion pelt, we started for the ranch.

It was about four o'clock that afternoon when we pulled up before the door, and I, having the key, dismounted and unlocked it. To my surprise it would not open. I called to the boys, and trying again, was greeted with the barking of a dog from within.

We concluded at once that the house was occupied, and the intruder had bolted the door on the inside to prevent our entrance. So passing around to one of the back windows, we knocked off the boards and climbed in.

An old but savage looking dog, with bristled back stood barking in the door that opened into the main room. Frank picked up one of the short boards and threw it so cruelly that we were glad it missed the dog, which slunk back into the room at our entrance.

We passed into the main room and there seated by the fire, calmly smoking an old pipe, sat a most grizzled, unkempt and forlorn creature—a typical old mountaineer—dressed in skins from head to foot, with tangled locks of hair hanging down upon his shoulders, and wearing a badly-neglected beard, stained and filthy with tobacco saliva.

"Hello !" said Frank, who was the first to enter the room. "What are you doing here ? Didn't you know this house is occupied ?"

The old man made no reply, but arose, stepped to the fire, and stooping dipped his pipe among the coals, then calmly sat down and resumed his smoking.

"What silent contempt !" said I. Then Frank continued :

"Say, old fellow, why don't you speak ? What are you doing here ?"

The old man removed his pipe from his mouth, and shaking his head, muttered over an unintelligible "uh-uh-uh !" at the same time looking up at us and pointing to his mouth.

Then rising he walked over to the corner where stood his old rifle, with powder horn and a kind of bag. Reaching into the pouch he brought out a flat, smooth stone about four by seven inches, and taking from his pocket a kind of stone pencil, he printed in large, awkward, but readable letters,

"KANT TOK."

"Can't talk," said Frank as soon as he saw the characters. "Can you hear ?"

The old man nodded that he could, then crossing his legs, he resumed his smoking.

"But you have no right in this house," added Frank. "We were sent here by the owner of the ranch, who also owns the furniture you are using. You must be going."

Our two grey-hounds had now come into the house through the open window, and just as they came into the room the old man's dog pounced upon them savagely.

The mountaineer arose, and walking briskly back to the corner picked up his rifle.

"Don't you shoot those dogs, sir," said I rather sharply. But the old fellow, paying no attention, raised his gun and fired, just as Lew struck the barrel and knocked it aside.

The ball struck one of the chairs and split the bottom.

The old man was now angry, and muttering something the best he could began to reload.

Frank had succeeded in parting the dogs, and coming over, we three with difficulty prevented the old fellow from loading his rifle.

It was a quarter of an hour before he quieted down. We had told him repeatedly he must be going, but there he sat with indifference that was indeed provoking.

Seeing how filthy his person looked, Lew remarked : "He may be infested with 'pediculus vestimenti,' and if so, the sooner we are rid of him the better."

We had just decided to eject him and his, when the old man, apparently insulted at Lew's remark, arose, took up his gun, and started for the door. This we had already unbolted, so he passed out, his dog following him.

"It looks hard," said I, "to see him going off so late in the evening. Let's give him a turkey."

Lew called to him, and Frank, running out to the wagon, took out a couple of

small turkeys and gave them to the mountaineer.

These he accepted, but with no expression of gratitude, and when he was fifty yards away turned and shook his fist at us.

We laughed and passed into the house, glad to have got rid of him so easily.

We had closed the door and had been talking a few minutes, when crack! went the old fellow's rifle, and plink! came the ball against the door.

We opened the door, but he was out of sight, and hoping that he was gone for good, we soon began to hang our game in the shed.

A sift of snow had fallen the night before and when Lew went to the stable he found tracks in the light snow. Upon calling us we examined them closely, and deciding they might be those of a mountain lion, Lew began to devise a snare.

There was a tall, straight tree near by, about ten inches through at the butt. Up this Lew climbed with difficulty, and cutting out the extreme top, he fastened his lariat rope and trimming off the limbs, he came down. Then cutting off about a foot from the ground a bush that stood almost in a direct line from the shed to the stable, he cut a notch in the stump.

"What are you going to do now?" I inquired. For Frank and I were standing with nothing to do but to ask questions and make remarks.

"Never mind," said Lew, "but bring Nig, and I'll show you."

We soon had the pony hitched to the lariat rope, and when the tree was drawn down until the top was half way to the ground, Lew cried, "Hold!" Then making a small piece of rope into a loop, he made the rope fast to the main line in such a way as to be able to slip the loop over the notch in the stump.

Then coiling the surplus rope into a slip noose, and placing a turkey in the centre, the turkey attached by an ingenious trigger to the loop in the shallow notch. Lew stepped back, saying, "There's my trap. The bait cannot be reached without the animal's fore-feet are within the slip-noose, and the slightest disturbance of the bait will set off the trap and give the creature a swing."

Frank and I, of course, passed doubtful comment, and going into the house roasted a turkey, and after spending about three hours with our books, retired.

About the middle of the night the dogs were fussing so that I arose to see what was the matter. Upon passing into the next room I saw a great light out at the shed, and going closer to the window saw the shed with our turkeys and deer was afire and burning briskly.

I called to the boys, who were soon up, and dressing we hurried to the rescue of our game.

"That old rascal of a mountaineer has done this," said Frank, as we knocked off some of the boards and from the rear began tossing out the game quite lively.

"Hark!" said I, as we were pulling the deer to one side. "What's that?"

We dropped the venison and listened. The strangest and most distressing noise we had ever heard greeted our ears.

"What in the world can it be?" said Lew, as locating it in the direction of the stable, we hurried in that direction.

We had not gone far when a part of the burning shed fell in, and through the great light we were horror-struck at what we saw.

There about six feet from the ground, head down, and dangling from one foot, hung the dumb old mountaineer, caught in Lew's lion trap.

"Cut him down," cried Lew, as we rushed to his rescue. "Hurry and cut him down, or he'll die."

We could but reach his head, so Frank and I ran for the wagon, and drawing it

up under the old man, climbed in and held him up, while Lew standing on the seat, slipped the noose from his foot.

When we laid him down he was wholly exhausted, so we rubbed him until in a short time he sat up.

Not one of us said a word. Pretty soon when the silence was becoming painful, the old fellow got up, picked up his fur cap, and started off toward the burning shed.

"Going for his slate to explain how it happened," said Frank dryly, breaking the long silence.

But not so. The old man stopped about thirty feet from the burning shed, picked up his rifle, and sauntered off limping toward the mountains.

The next morning we found four turkeys in a bunch about where the old fellow had picked up his rifle, and near the trap found a charred stick.

This we regarded as evidence *prima facie* that the monster had robbed us of what game he wanted and with his rifle had laid the turkeys out to one side, and upon returning to set fire to the shed. Then taking a brand he started for the stable to serve it likewise when he blundered into the trap.

It was not long after the new year opened that we went up into the mountains, the ultimate result of which we would never tire relating to our grandchildren should Providence favor us with the opportunity. Early in the day Frank discovered through his glass a number of animals off on the mountain ridge. After considerable speculation as to what they were Lew finally remarked: "Mountain sheep!"

"Certainly," we exclaimed, and forthwith began to plan to bring one to bag.

Frank and Lew finally passed stealthily along the base of the ridge, and when sufficiently up Lew was to cross the ridge, leaving Frank to guard one side while he guarded the other. I started up the canon, hoping to get near enough to get a shot without either being scented or seen.

I soon heard the report of a gun, however, and finding the sheep were gone, I rounded the point and started toward Frank.

Lew and I reached him about the same time and found the sheep had taken fright and made back between Frank and the base of the mountain.

He had fired at the nearest; it turned, made a tremendous leap over a precipice, and lit upon the rocks 40 feet below, where it lay dead.

"How can we get him?" said I, seeing the bench upon which he lay was surrounded by a high wall of rocks, and from below it was so steep we could never climb up to where it was.

"Oh, let's get him somehow," said Frank; "for likely no human being has ever set foot upon that bench, so completely is it hemmed in."

"Certainly we'll get him," said Lew, at the same time removing from his coat pocket a lariat.

"Hurrah!" exclaimed Frank, "we'll have him now."

I volunteered to go down. So stepping into a noose they lowered me to the flat below.

Upon going over to the sheep I picked up a peculiar fossil and putting it into my pocket, soon had the sheep dragged over to the wall, the rope attached, and they were pulling him up.

"He's no good," said Frank, as soon as they landed him safely. "See those ribs," And, sure enough, he was thin and poor; so removing the pelt we let the carcass lie.

That night, as we sat roasting our venison, I remembered my fossil; so removing it from my pocket, I handed it to Lew with

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the remark: "Here, Lew, is a fossil I found. Have you any like it in your collection?"

It was a piece of blue-gray limestone with an occasional black flint spot and supported one very perfect shell.

"When you get it classified," put in Frank, with a doubtful smile on his face, "let us know and we'll enjoy examining it intelligently."

Lew soon became very much interested in the specimen, and laying away his half-roasted venison, he went over to the table, opened a book or two, and became perfectly absorbed.

Frank and I had brought our roast to a turn and were enjoying ourselves hugely, when Lew exclaimed, "Aha! where'd you find this, Ned?"

"Down where the sheep lay," I answered. "Why?"

"Come and read this and see," said Lew.

We both went over to the light, and, reading where he indicated, found the specimen corresponded exactly with some author's description of the lower carboniferous limestone, where is found most of the silver of the West.

"This is the celebrated blue limestone," said Lew, "and the presence of this fossil shell identifies it to a certainty. Let's hustle back in the morning and search for further indications. Who knows what the outcome of this find may be?"

That evening Frank and I dispensed with our Anatomy and eagerly listened till a late hour while Lew read about and commented on the indications of silver. He read about the blue limestone, the veins, the blanket and pocket deposits, till we were anxious for morning to come. Finally, when it did come, we shouldered our mattocks, shovels and guns and started off "prospecting."

After fastening the lariat to a large stone, we were soon down upon the flat searching for something Frank and I hardly knew what.

While Lew was examining the ledges, and making elsewhere a surface examination, Frank and I threw out with our shovels some loose dirt and stones that covered the face of a massive stratum of rock. By and by we discovered seams in the stratum, and a little later found a cavity full of a greenish wax-like substance different from anything we had seen before.

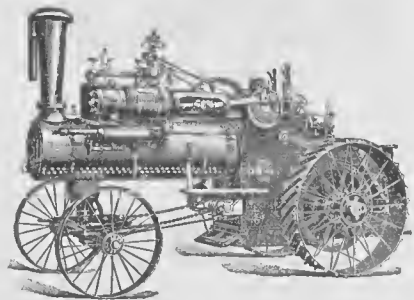
Upon calling Lew he came over and excitedly pronounced it chloride of silver.

We asked him for his reasons, and turning to silver chloride in his book he read us the description. Then touching it with his knife-blade found it cut easily.

We were convinced.

# The J. I. CASE

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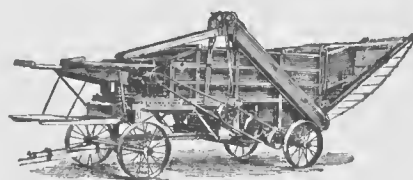


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(Signed) MARTIN R. WATSON.

## Is the BEST.



## D. B. MACLEOD, GENERAL AGENT, Winnipeg, Man.

How excited we grew! Lew's eyes and Frank's flashed like fireballs. I felt my blood rush through its channels in a way never before experienced. For a time we were completely under a spell of excitement.

"A silver mine, sure and certain!" exclaimed Frank, presently.

"And on government land, too," added Lew. "So the claim is ours, if we manage it right."

We carefully removed the "wax" in our handkerchiefs, and as night was fast approaching we reluctantly laid down our tools and made our way back to the ranch.

The next morning Lew and Frank returned to the "mine," while I saddled my pony and started for Peru with some samples to have them assayed.

I showed a sample to our friend and confidant, Dr. Deering, our preceptor in anatomy, and at his suggestion allowed him to take a sample to an experienced assayer and have it assayed.

He said that if I took it myself the man might take advantage of my years and inexperience and deceive me, and by asking a number of questions that were none of his business learn enough to anticipate us in the claim.

As the quantity was small, Dr. Deering obtained that evening the report of the assayer, namely: 24.7 per cent. chlorine, and 75.3 per cent. silver.

"That's a very rich ore," said the doctor, after giving me the relative parts. "And it will not require a large quantity of that," he added, "to impart a jingle to your pockets."

Before leaving, the doctor presented me with a small hand-book on "Prospecting," which gave us some valuable information, including the requisite steps to take to render the claim legally ours.

We soon learned that first of all a "discovery shaft," or its equivalent, must be sunk to the depth of ten feet, showing that the crevice was well defined. This we did by merely continuing the excavation where Frank and I had discovered the deposits.

We then further complied with the law by measuring off a parallelogram fifteen hundred by six hundred feet, including our "lode" at about the centre. At the four corners we constructed piles of stones and on one upper and one lower corner we put up signs or notices containing our names as locators, a description of the claim, and the date of discovery.

Then on the level at the base of the ridge, along the side of a small stream and convenient to the lode, we measured off five

acres as a mill site to which we were entitled.

Having done this, Lew went to the county-seat and filed with the Recorder of the county a "Certificate of Location," and the claim was legally ours.

From the county-seat Lew dispatched Mr. Linderwood that we had discovered a silver lode of some promise near the ranch and asking him to come over at once.

The morning following Lew's return Mr. Linderwood came, and after serving him a tenderloin roast we all went over to the claim.

He approved everything that we had done, congratulated us on our discovery and location and told us that as our next step we should bring a "mining expert" to make a general test of the claim, and if it proved to be promising, after making full allowance for deception in the report, we could either sell it, or he would advance us a small amount of capital and by employing a few miners, a few mill hands and an experienced foreman, we could operate it ourselves.

Three days afterward Mr. Linderwood had an expert on the ground, and he made what seemed to be a very careful examination. He had but little to say and took away with him some samples both of the "wax" and the rock, and in due time sent us his report, to which was added a postscript that he could find us a buyer at five hundred dollars.

We subsequently received a number of offers from the same company, who gradually increased their bid until they reached thirty-five hundred dollars. All these we refused, and through the kindness of Mr. Linderwood, let the contract for the construction of a cheap mill.

From this time on the claim was not without an occupant, and one morning we were a little surprised at seeing a half dozen or more prospectors, some of them just beyond our limits and others at considerable distance away, searching diligently for "signs."

At first very few came to us for employment, but by and by they began to come.

We employed our quota, and with an experienced foreman operated the plant for the following year and a half, oftentimes wishing for a roast turkey or a venison tenderloin, and at the expiration of this time Frank and I sold out to Lew for what we regarded as a handsome sum, and going east matriculated at one of the best universities, Frank for the course in medicine and I for the course in theology.

Lew from this mine and another he subsequently purchased in Gelpin county became one of the well-to-do miners of the West, having, as the old doctor said, a "jingle to his pocket," which with his honesty and uprightness of character made him one of the leading citizens of his state.

(The End.)

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